

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 10.

MEAT PACKING PLAN FOR CANADA.

Reports emanating this week from the highly-sensitized Chicago newspaper imagination had it that a combination which embraced Canadian railroads, English railroad contractors and Canadian government officials was devising a plan for a string of meat packing plants all along the southern Canadian border from Port Arthur to the coast. With this was to come a removal of the Canadian import duty on cattle, and the expected result was to be the supplying of these plants with American cattle from across the border, and consequent disaster to the "American beef trust" because of the taking away of its supplies.

These reports went so far as to declare that "the Dominion already has built and equipped a string of packinghouses and abattoirs stretching clear across the country, and by lifting the tariff from live cattle, plans to draw the cattle from the northwestern States on the Canadian border. Spurs of railroad connecting with the Canadian railroads have been completed and more are being built, and in some cases the packinghouses have been so carefully placed that it will only be necessary to drive the cattle over the line, so that no freight shipments will be required."

This will be surprising news to the American packing trade, which had not supposed that an enterprise of such magnitude could be carried out so secretly. It is feared, however, that investigation will show that all these new packing plants, branch railroads and other enterprises are but figments of the Chicago newspaper imagination, which works at its best when it has packers and packing as the "dope" for its pipe.

NORWAY NOT AFRAID OF OUR MEAT.

Reports from Washington are that the State Department has received word that Norway will put the ban on boneless meats shipped from the United States to that country. Norway, according to the State Department, is convinced that the meat shipped into that country from the United States is bona fide beef, and that horse meat comes from elsewhere. This lays the latest horse-meat scare.

WANT A GOOD POSITION?

Are you a salesman, manager, superintendent, stock keeper out of a job? Watch page 48 for good openings. For instance, this week the biggest packer in Canada advertises on that page for a stock keeper. That chance will not remain open long; look it up, and the others as well.

MEAT SUPPLIES AND PRICES

Less Meat Is Eaten Because There Is Less to Eat

Official figures and government statistics appearing in the columns of The National Provisioner from time to time have indicated the general situation to be one of decreased supplies of meat animals and consequent decreased meat production and consumption. Comment has recently become widespread on the apparent falling off in volume of business done by the meat trade, the inference being drawn that the public has resented the high prices asked, and has stopped eating meat to a certain extent.

The trade is well acquainted with the situation, which does not need rehearsal here. It knows that the high prices paid the farmer for his meat animals have made meat prices higher. And they will remain high so long as the supply of meat animals continues inadequate in volume. Should big crops and high prices stimulate increased livestock production and marketing, there is a prospect of more meat, and hence perhaps cheaper meat. Meanwhile the consuming population is constantly on the increase, as census statistics show, and even with the recent abstention from meat on the part of so many, the volume of meat consumption has remained about normal because of this increase in population.

In reviewing figures of livestock and meat movements for July, already published in the columns of The National Provisioner, the government's statistical experts confirm the general trend as here outlined. While the figures show increases in number of cattle marketed, they also show lighter average weight, and they show an alarming tendency toward the increased marketing of calves. The figures make the tremendous shortage which has prevailed in hog supplies manifest at once.

Receipts Were on a Lower Scale.

Receipts of livestock during July at seven primary interior markets, 2,298,675 head, were on a lower scale than during the preceding month, though comparing favorably with like receipts during July, 1909 and 1908, when 2,688,311 and 2,874,093 head were reported. Of the total for the month 688,759 head were cattle, 93,499 head calves, 1,224,021 head hogs, 874,310 head sheep and 18,086 head, horses and mules.

The increase in the commercial supply for the month of cattle and sheep is more than counter-balanced by the shortage in the ar-

rival of hogs, the July figures for the current year falling about 18 per cent. below the corresponding average for the preceding five-year period. The loss is, however, compensated to some extent by the greater weight of the hogs brought to market.

The seven months' arrivals of livestock totaled 19,362,431 head, compared with 21,770,036 head for the corresponding 1909, and 23,694,486 head for the corresponding 1908 periods, the loss being due almost entirely to the smaller number of hogs received at the principal packing centers. The shortage at all the seven markets exceeded 24 per cent. when compared with the seven months' average for the five preceding years; in the case of Chicago, it runs as high as 30 per cent., and in the case of Kansas City not less than 25 per cent.

Other noteworthy features of this year's commercial livestock movement are the increasing number of calves and the smaller average weight of cattle marketed.

A similar decline may be noted in the monthly arrivals of livestock at the four leading Atlantic seacoast cities, the July total, 650,637 head, falling 20 per cent. below the figure for the preceding month and comparing unfavorably with the corresponding 1909 and 1908 figures of 744,770 and 710,370 head. The loss appears heaviest in the case of hogs, though cattle and calves also show great diminutions as compared with the figures for the preceding months and the corresponding figures of the two preceding years.

The seven months' arrivals of leading food animals at these same cities totaled 4,515,837 head for the present year, compared with 5,201,850 and 5,516,065 head received during the seven months in 1909 and 1908. With the exception of calves all classes of animals show losses, particularly heavy in the case of hogs.

Inasmuch as the foreign shipments from these ports constituted but a very small proportion of the animals received, the decline in the receipts of live animals, coupled with the decreased receipts of dressed meats, must have resulted in a smaller consumption of meat at the large city centers of the Eastern seaboard.

The July shipments of packinghouse products from Chicago, 162,987,400 pounds, fell likewise below the June figures, which were the heaviest monthly shipments for the year.

As compared with the average July shipments for the preceding five-year period, a decline of 16 per cent. is shown. The seven months' total, 1,156,941,375 pounds, is about 18 per cent. below the corresponding five-year average, the losses affecting all important items including fresh beef, cured meats and lard. The quantity of canned meats shipped during the seven months of the present year constitutes but 40 per cent. of the total reported for the same period in 1906, when the decline in the shipments of this article started.

The foreign trade in live animals and meat products shows an even more unfavorable development. Thus cattle exports which for the seven months of 1906 were 338,711 head,

valued at about \$25,500,000, have fallen to 58,123 in number, valued at \$500,000. The seven months' exports of fresh beef declined from 156,127,319 pounds in 1906 to 36,263,738 pounds; those of bacon, from 230,869,737 pounds to 69,363,826 pounds; those of hams and shoulders from 113,279,851 pounds to 75,870,546 pounds, and those of lard from 423,761,950 pounds to 216,403,200 pounds.

The relative loss of the foreign market for our meat products may be realized from the fact that notwithstanding the large increase in prices, particularly during the last few years, the total value of the meat products exported during the seven months declined from \$121,178,563 in 1906 to \$73,799,731 during the present year.

AMERICAN MEAT OR DISEASED BRITISH ANIMALS?

Attack On Our Meats to Hide Rotten Conditions at Home

Persistent attacks on American meats and the American meat industry by British public officials and politicians may have been somewhat of a mystery to some of our people, who possibly have attributed them to international jealousy more than anything else. But it appears that the motive, in one case at least, has been of a different character.

The fight against disease in livestock is going on in Great Britain, as it is in the United States, and in the van of the contest is the British meat trade, which has suffered from time immemorial for the sins of stockraisers by being compelled to bear the burden of all condemnations of diseased meat. The British trade is now endeavoring to fix the responsibility where it belongs, with the unsanitary livestock man, and to compel him either to clean up his farm and feed lot or to pay the cost of animals condemned for disease after he has sold them to the butcher at full meat price.

British agrarian interests resent this attempt to fix the blame where it belongs, and their representatives in public office have not only tried to block such efforts, but have also attempted to distract public attention from the issue by slandering American meat and diverting the minds of consumers in that way. It has taken the London Meat Trades Journal, the conservative organ of the British meat industry, to reply to the latest attacks on American meat, and to show up these political demagogues for what they are. In reference to the latest case the Meat Trades Journal tells the whole story when it says:

Taking advantage of the Parliamentary recess, and the comparative idleness thereby given, Mr. Rowland Hunt, M. P., has been circularizing the daily press on the subject of "Diseased American Meat." His letter has certainly achieved a publicity which neither the subject nor its treatment could possibly have obtained at any other season.

The letter itself is merely a re-hash of several questions addressed by the Honorable Member to the president of the Local Government Board, all framed to convey the suggestion that enormous quantities of diseased meat and the products thereof were daily landed on our shores from the United States. Apparently Mr. Hunt is one of those peculiar individuals who cannot take "No" for an answer, and who with a perverseness bordering on morbidity insists upon repeating their venom-inspired queries.

Consignments of all kinds of American meats—live and dead—are rapidly becoming a negligible quantity, partly because of the

excessively severe inspection they are subjected to, but mainly because there is no longer a surplus available for export. And yet in the face of that Mr. Hunt quotes alarming figures relating to animals inspected in 1907 and 1908 in the States, which, under no circumstances, could possibly have found their way to this country. He also quotes one of the official regulations of the American government, which distinctly provides for the condemnation of diseased meat, but quotes it in a way to prove that it really "makes it easier to use diseased animals."

In his own artless way the Hon. gentleman calmly asserts that "American pork is very subject to a disease called trichina." He omits, of course, to state that the whole porcine race the world over is "very subject" to this disease, and (probably from bashfulness) refrains from stating that specimens of the flesh of from 75 to 90 per cent. of the hogs handled by the big packinghouses are microscopically examined before they are converted into salable food.

Probably the most daring, as it is certainly the most fallacious, of all Mr. Hunt's assertions is that wherein he refers to the increasing death rate from cancer, boldly associating this with the consumption of American meat since 1881. Fearing probably that he might be open to ridicule and exposure for making such a frightfully inaccurate statement, he qualifies it by saying that there "appears to be a grave possibility" that his deduction was probably well founded. From our point of view we have not the slightest doubt he is absolutely in error. However, we understand Mr. Hunt is likely to be better informed, and from a more reliable source than we can draw upon.

Why They Attack American Meat.

Meantime, it may be asked why Mr. Hunt should be thus enthusiastically engaged in denouncing foreign meat? There is no difficulty in replying thereto. It is simply a variation of the ancient and questionable device of drawing a herring across the trail. Mr. Rowland Hunt, knowing that an enormous percentage of the livestock of Great Britain is rotten with tuberculosis, anthrax,

or swine fever, thinks to divert public attention from the fact by squirting broadcast his muddy epistles against the livestock of other countries.

As the mouthpiece of the Agricultural Chambers he has taken up this extraordinary attitude at the bidding of a certain section who absolutely decline to give a warranty as to the soundness of any animal offered for sale, a section who in effect say "it is no business of ours whether beasts are diseased or not; let the butcher take the responsibility." And yet here we have this self-same section professing the deepest interest and concern in the health of the public and hysterically howling for protection.

Apparently Mr. Hunt and his bucolic colleagues would have the British public believe that death and disease went hand in hand with the consumption of foreign meat, and that health, happiness and longevity were linked inseparably with native produce. Our wholesale markets are filled with foreign meats, every ounce of which is not only officially inspected before exportation, but is also thoroughly inspected before it reaches the retailer. It may interest Mr. Hunt to know that out of thirty quotations given by the Times in their report of the Central Market, twenty refer to "foreign" meat. Further, that while English sides of beef (in this report) are quoted to average 4s. 3d. per stone, Liverpool and Deptford sides average 4s. 6d. Dutch veal and English veal are quoted exactly the same price, and Dutch pork 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d., against the English average of 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.

Our meat traders have nothing to fear from foreign meat. What they really desire is a guarantee from English stock breeders that all animals purchased are fit for human food. Given that assurance, and, other things being equal, nothing would please British butchers better than to handle native stock. But Mr. Rowland Hunt (and the narrow-minded section he represents) prefers screaming loudly about the mote in his neighbor's eye, rather than deal with the beam in his own. To our agricultural friends we cordially commend a study of the text: "Be thou diligent to know the state of thy flocks, and look well to thy herds, for riches are not forever."

AUSTRALIAN MEAT EXPORTS.

In reporting that the meat export trade of the Australian State of Victoria for the past season shows an increase of nearly 70 per cent. over the previous year, Consul John F. Jewell of Melbourne says that in the 1908-9 season the exports from Victoria to ports outside Australia were 652,068 carcasses. For the season beginning July 1, 1909, no fewer than 1,066,047 carcasses of lambs and mutton were exported up to June 9, and as about 34,000 carcasses were still waiting in cold storage in Melbourne for shipping space in steamers bound for Europe, the shipments for the 1909-10 season are figured at 1,100,000—a record for Victoria. The old record, 848,112 carcasses in 1907-8, is thus exceeded by about 30 per cent. This remarkable increase has been partly due to the early unrealized prospects of a drought and partly to the good prices ruling in the European markets.

The state superintendent of exports, in commenting on the industry, states that Victoria could more than continue the heavy exports of this season, and considers that the meat exports should increase rapidly and become twice the present quantity. Such heavy exports, he declares, are well within the stock-carrying capacity of the State, especially as the methods of production are improving; that with irrigation and the growth of more lucerne and fodder crops the State should carry from 50 to 100 per cent. more stock than at present.

ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
American Meat
Packers Association
AT THE
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CHICAGO, ILL.
October 17, 18 and 19, 1910

MARKETS FOR COTTON OIL

How It Became a Factor in World's Olive Oil Trade

By Julien L. Brod , Commercial Agent, U. S. Bureau of Manufactures.

Most of the tariff measures adopted by foreign countries restricting the importation of cottonseed oil were passed at a time when the quality of the oil was poor, the price cheap and the supply apparently enormous. It was feared that this product would swamp the market in these countries, and would not only ruin the domestic trade in other comestible oils, but would also be a menace to the health of the inhabitants. The olive oil producing countries feared that cottonseed oil would place a stigma on the native oil sold for export, since it might be thought by foreign buyers that the latter had been adulterated with cottonseed oil.

In the past fifteen years the average range of price of cottonseed oil has nearly quadrupled in the face of an almost double supply; perfected methods of manufacture have enabled refiners to produce an excellent grade of comestible oil practically neutral in taste and smell, and severe tests showed that it was highly digestible, wholesome, and had excellent preserving qualities, no other oil excelling it in the last particular.

Many countries of the old world, especially the Netherlands and Scandinavia, where much artificial butter is manufactured, soon perceived these virtues, and a demand sprang up for cottonseed oil, which grew rapidly until now they are the largest buyers. Some of the olive oil producing countries—first France and then Italy—saw in it an excellent product by means of which they could increase the supply of olive oil, the natural supply of which was being severely taxed by the enormous demand; so they, too, began to import it in large quantities.

After the almost universal passage of pure-food laws the mixed oils commonly sold as olive oil had little sale as such, and the increased demand for pure olive oil caused the price to advance until a record figure was reached. This put olive oil out of the reach of many, and mixed oils, sold as such, found a market, which has been steadily increasing.

Why France and Italy Import Olive Oil.

The olive oil producing countries that did not alter their stringent tariff measures against comestible cottonseed oil saw a peculiar condition develop. Italy, which is the second largest olive oil producing country of the world, and France, which is not only an olive oil producing country, but also the largest comestible oil producer in Europe, turned out to be the largest buyers of olive oil from countries that restricted the importation of cottonseed oil.

This condition was due to the fact that Italy and France were able to cater to the growing demand for mixed oils, and could not only undersell the other olive-producing countries, but also force the latter to sell to those two countries the bulk of their olive oil. Italy and France could obtain more money for a given quantity of olive oil in a mixture of oils than if sold pure; hence they were able to pay the highest prices for the olive oil of other countries.

Following is a list of the olive oil producing countries, with their approximate annual production in barrels of 53 gallons each:

Spain, 1,500,000 bbls.; Italy, 1,380,000 bbls.; Greece, 320,000 bbls.; Turkey, 225,000 bbls.; Portugal, 175,000 bbls.; France, 150,000 bbls.; Tunis, 140,000 bbls.; Algeria, 125,000 bbls.; Morocco, 80,000 bbls.; Austria, 30,000 bbls.

The following shows the exports of olive oil from Greece in 1908: Austria, 15,116 bbls.; Egypt, 903 bbls.; France, 21,961 bbls.; Germany, 218 bbls.; Italy, 28,955 bbls.; Netherlands, 880 bbls.; Roumania, 1,065 bbls.; Russia, 7,085 bbls.; Turkey, 3,300 bbls.; United Kingdom, 2,312 bbls.; United States, 2,472 bbls.; other countries, 172 bbls.; total, 84,439 bbls.

It is significant that Italy and France are the largest buyers of Grecian olive oil. The large exportation to Austria was due chiefly to the prohibitive duty passed by that country the previous year against cottonseed oil, the Grecian olive oil going there to help make up the deficiency caused by the absence of some 125,000 barrels of American cottonseed oil. The olive oil shipped to Russia is used in the churches and private dwellings to be burned before the ikons. Turkey produces olive oil, but none is produced in the northern section, and olive oil is imported there from lower Turkey and Greece.

The exports from Spain, the largest olive oil producing country of the world, in 1908, were as follows: Algeria, 615 bbls.; Argentina, 24,265 bbls.; Austria-Hungary, 1,462 bbls.; Belgium, 2,820 bbls.; Brazil, 585 bbls.; Canary Islands, 4,925 bbls.; Chile, 998 bbls.; Cuba, 19,312 bbls.; Denmark, 4,463 bbls.; France, 25,300 bbls.; Germany, 2,500 bbls.; Gibraltar, 765 bbls.; Italy, 50,620 bbls.; Melilla, 765 bbls.; Mexico, 455 bbls.; Netherlands, 2,090 bbls.; Norway, 725 bbls.; Philippines, 700 bbls.; Portugal, 4,283 bbls.; United Kingdom, 10,660 bbls.; United States, 5,192 bbls.; Uruguay, 6,775 bbls.; Venezuela, 370 bbls.; other countries, 2,525 bbls.; total, 173,170 bbls.

Here also Italy and France are seen to head the list of buying nations by a large margin. The exports of olive oil from Turkey to each country are difficult to obtain, but it is well known that the bulk of the edible grades of olive oil is exported to Italy and France, as is also the case in Tunis, Algeria and Morocco when those nations have a surplus of oil to export.

Exports from France and Italy.

The exports of comestible oils from France in 1908 and 1909 are shown in the following table:

Olive oil:	1908.	1909.
Barrels.	Barrels.	
Algeria .....	.....	2,040
Austria-Hungary	2,355	.....
Germany	3,370	2,925
Italy	9,425	6,970
Norway	4,320	3,130
Portugal	3,015	.....
Switzerland	2,780	.....
Tunis .....	.....	3,495
United Kingdom	11,150	10,215
United States	11,670	13,320
Other countries.....	22,550	23,775
Total	70,635	65,870

Cottonseed oil:

Algeria	17,390	20,985
Italy	2,900	.....
Switzerland	2,190	2,065
Turkey	7,250	9,235
Other countries.....	4,990	7,845

Total

34,720 40,130

Sesame oil:

Algeria	9,940	24,735
Italy .....	.....	9,655
Switzerland	4,330	3,965
Turkey	2,480	.....
United Kingdom	1,250	1,335
Other countries	5,375	14,715

Total

23,375 54,405

Peanut oil:

Algeria	6,195	22,505
Austria-Hungary	1,530	.....
Italy	3,630	22,690
United Kingdom	2,190	3,810
United States	1,725	6,315
Other countries.....	2,565	12,030

Total

17,835 67,350

The exports of comestible olive oil from Italy (it is difficult to obtain statistics covering mixed oils) are shown in the following table for the years 1907 and 1908:

	1907.	1908.
Barrels.	Barrels.	
Argentina	45,170	63,555
Australia	295	359
Austria-Hungary	8,505	8,890
Belgium	395	325
Brazil	7,247	6,475
British India and Ceylon...	180	350
Central America	1,894	875
Chile	2,595	1,358
China	30	35
Denmark	830	166
Egypt	1,316	1,068
Ecuador	60	130
France	30,380	22,487
Germany	8,896	4,245
Malta	1,178	475
Mexico	205	420
Netherlands	290	310
Norway	900	345
Peru	544	410
Portugal	3,149	3,947
Roumania	65	15
Russia	13,338	4,155
Spain	1,185	30
Sweden	150	10
Switzerland	3,562	2,729
Turkey in Europe.....	165	190
United States.....	41,099	45,899
United Kingdom.....	12,500	9,495
Uruguay	4,701	3,714
Other countries.....	1,649	1,503

Total

192,383 183,955

In addition to the above, there were exported from Italy in 1908, 44,100 bbls. of commercial olive oil, against 62,250 bbls. in 1907, most of which went to the United States, Netherlands, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Possible Markets for Cottonseed Oil.

By a study of these tables showing the exports of oil from various countries, American cottonseed oil exporters can ascertain what countries are the largest oil buyers

(Continued on page 31.)

TRADE GLEANINGS

Swift & Company have opened their new branch house at Wilmington, Del.

The slaughter house of L. Burke at Jackson, Cal., has been destroyed by fire.

The Mart Cotton Oil Company's main building at Mart, Tex., has been damaged by fire.

Stabree Sausage Company, Los Angeles, Cal., has been incorporated by E. E. Stabree and others.

A cottonseed oil mill is to be erected at Cross Plains, Tex., by the Cross Plains Town-site Company.

The American Tanning Company, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000.

The butcher shop and slaughter house of L. Emerick at Hummelstown, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

The S. & S. Company will establish a branch house at Columbus, Ohio, two stories high, to cost \$20,000.

The Pocomoke Guano Company, Wilmington, N. C., has awarded contract for the erection of its new plant.

A four-story building, to cost around \$150,000, is to be erected at Houston, Tex., by Armour & Company.

The Charlottesville Ice Company, Charlottesville, Va., will erect an abattoir and packing house costing \$40,000.

The Montezuma Fertilizer Company, Montezuma, Ga., has awarded contract for the erection of its new plant.

Ground has been broken for the \$30,000 branch house and cold storage plant of Swift & Company at Muskogee, Okla.

The slaughter house and lard rendering plant of Hefflinger Brothers at Beatrice, Neb., has been destroyed by fire.

The Congaree Fertilizer Company, Columbia, S. C., recently incorporated with \$80,000 capital stock, has awarded contract for its new fertilizer plant.

Jefferson Cotton Oil Company, Jefferson, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by J. C. Miller, C. W. Gregory and others.

The Hartsville Fertilizer Company, Hartsville, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000 by J. J. Lawton, D. R. Coker and others.

The Jeremiah Murphy Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with assets at \$58,599.41 and liabilities at \$67,075.70.

The Rice Oil Company, Beaumont, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$4,000 by C. N. Wallis, W. F. Keith, D. M. Wetson and others.

The Maria & Barnett Company, Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to deal in hides and leather by E. J. Maria and Charles Barnett.

The Wulbern Fertilizer Company, Charleston, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by A. C. Tobias, E. H. Wulbern and J. C. Wulbern.

It is reported that the Cuthbert Fertilizer Company, Cuthbert, Ga., has acquired the mixing plant at Cuthbert and Arlington, Ga., belonging to the Southern Cotton Oil Company.

The De Jarnette Refining Company, Montgomery, Ala., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by L. L. De Jarnette, J. Loeb and others to establish a cottonseed oil mill.

The C. W. Robinson Company, Houston, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by S. Samuels, C. W. Robinson and others to establish cottonseed oil and rice mills.

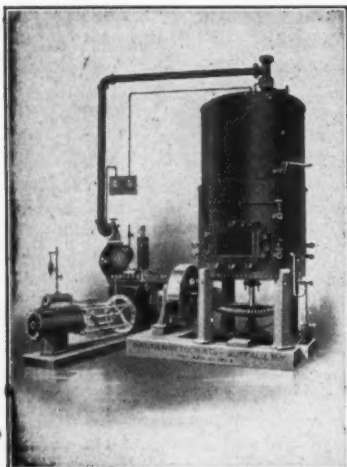
The M. H. Fairchild Company, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by H. M. Goldsmith, M. H. Fairchild and E. L. Fairchild. The company will manufacture soaps.

The Manhattan Grocery and Provision Company, Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000 to deal in groceries and provisions. President, J. H. Soliday, of Dedham.

The Independent Butchers' Investment Company, Newark, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000 to deal in meat and meat products. J. Lewitt, A. Lerner and others are the incorporators.

The Stockhammer Liver Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 to conduct a general butcher business. L. Oshinsky, I. Oshinsky and J. Stockhammer are the incorporators.

The Topaz Creamery Company of Oxford Junction, Ia., which purchased the Diamond creamery of that city, will rebuild and will add a poultry house and chicken feeding station, which will provide for the feeding of 10,000 chickens at one time. The barn and the old creamery will be used for the poultry house and feeding station.



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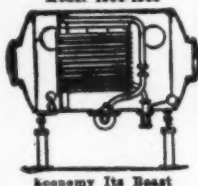
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Hammond & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Geo. A. Hormel, Geo.
A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.; Pierre Garneau,
Krey Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. C. Dold, Jacob
Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Jacob Belswanger,
D. B. Martin Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. W. Penley,
Auburn, Me.; C. H. Ogden, Pittsburg Provision &
Packing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

TEST OF INSPECTION LAW

The action brought in the federal courts by
the Pittsburg Melting Company against the
government, to restrain it from exercising
certain provisions of the meat inspection law
and the regulations thereunder, may prove to
be of serious importance to the trade. The
contention of the plaintiff that the govern-
ment has no right to interfere with its busi-
ness of collecting fats, and shipping the fin-
ished products in interstate and foreign trade,
is of itself not of serious importance to the
industry at large, and this contention alone
would probably fail in court.

But the serious aspect of the case is the
contention that the meat inspection law is
unconstitutional, and the fight will probably
be made largely upon that point. The opinion
has often been expressed in important quarters
that the meat inspection law is not a consti-
tutional act. This was even frequently de-
clared to be the fact upon the floor of Con-
gress when the law was in contemplation, and
it has been reiterated since both by laymen
and lawyers. There have been few who have
upheld the contrary view, though they may
be in the right upon the final test.

The question of the constitutionality of the
meat inspection law is one which will have
to go to the highest courts for settlement, and
the Pittsburg case is the first attempt of any
importance to test it. Therein is the serious
aspect of the case. If it goes to the highest
courts, and the law is finally adjudged to
be unconstitutional, there can be no question
but that Congress would pass a new law in
accordance with the Supreme Court decision
which would stand the test. For it must be
remembered that, after all of the agitation of
four years ago, the public will insist upon a
thoroughgoing national meat inspection law,
and will get it.

There is no way of forecasting what the
provisions of the new law would be, but what-
ever they were the result would be a general
revision of the existing regulations and an-
other disturbance to the trade, which would
last for several years. This is a calamity
which it is hoped will be averted. While it
is true that some of the existing provisions
of the law are considered by the trade to be
onerous and unnecessary, it is nevertheless a
fact that the statute is now working with
comparative smoothness, and the trade knows
about what to expect in the way of govern-
mental regulations at all times. If the exist-
ing order were upset, it would be a long time
before the trade would be settled again, and
all of the contentions of four years ago would
have to be gone over again.

Entirely aside from the merits of the Pitts-
burg case, it is to be hoped that the test of
the meat inspection law will not reach a court
of last resort, or if it does, that the law will
not be upset.

AS TO EATING MEAT

Comment on the decrease in meat con-
sumption in recent months is becoming gen-
eral in the columns of the daily press
throughout the country. Loss of business by
meat packers is commented on, and the usual
inference drawn is that the packers are
being punished for "boosting meat prices" by
losing their trade.

These wise comments do not take into ac-
count official statistics of receipts and move-
ment of livestock and meat products, as pub-
lished in the columns of The National Pro-

visioner and elsewhere. There is no doubt as
to a decrease in meat consumption in recent
months, but the figures show that the cause
is hardly a public boycott on packers'
products.

The chief reason for decreased meat con-
sumption is that there has been a decreased
supply. In other words, less meat has been
eaten because there has been less to eat. In
recent years meat consumption has kept up
to about the normal in this country, so far
as volume is concerned, but the consumption
per capita has decreased. Increase in popu-
lation has maintained the volume of con-
sumption, but the supply has not been equal
to the demand, higher prices have resulted,
and many individuals have come to use less
meat.

It is possible that the high prices obtained
by stock raisers may stimulate increased
production and marketing of meat animals,
an increase which may show itself within the
coming year, and which may tend to bring
about lower meat prices. On the other hand,
continued high cost of feed stuffs and other
conditions contributing to high livestock cost
may still act as a deterrent to cheaper and
more plentiful meat supplies. In which case
meats will continue to be high because they
cost high, and the press, the politicians and
the muckrakers may be expected to continue
to belabor the meat industry. That appears
to be a favorite diversion for them. The
trade long ago learned to adjust itself to
such conditions of continual persecution.

"FORCED TO TESTIFY"

Another mean and unfair advantage has
been taken of the good-natured Chief of the
Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of
Agriculture at Washington. A State official
from Indiana, where they cherish the "grand-
mother idea" of food preservation, came to
Washington and haled our Infallible Food
Authority into court—much against his will,
of course—and compelled him to tell how
much more he knew about food analysis,
food tests and the effects of preservatives
than a Board chosen by the President of the
United States and composed of five of the
leading scientific authorities of the country.
The witness was naturally reluctant to re-
veal to the world his superiority over these
distinguished authorities, but the hard-
hearted law officer wormed it out of him.
The inquisitor did not find it necessary after
that to call to the stand President Remsen
of Johns Hopkins, Dean Chittenden of Yale,
Prof. Herter of Columbia, Prof. Long of
Northwestern or Dr. Taylor of California.
That was unnecessary, since Authority had
spoken. Besides, why subject these gentle-
men to further humiliation? Have they not
suffered enough already?

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

UTILIZING CATTLE HEADS AND FEET.

A slaughterer who has heretofore paid little attention to by-products, but who is now in a position to handle them, having modernized his plant, writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you please give us some information as to handling the heads and feet of cattle, so as to get the most out of them. We slaughter from 10 to 25 head of cattle at a time, but can collect heads and feet from smaller slaughterers in this section so that we can accumulate quite a number if we felt sure of handling them with good results. Please give us some directions.

This is a subject which cannot be discussed in a limited space, and The National Provisioner therefore will give the information in detail for the benefit of all readers who may desire to avail themselves of it, continuing it from week to week until the entire subject of the handling of cattle heads and feet has been covered.

First take the heads. In order to produce first-class material from cattle heads it is necessary not to allow them to remain exposed to the atmosphere for any considerable length of time. For the production of the most valuable by-product, the head oil, this precaution is absolutely necessary, since otherwise a rancid fat cannot be avoided.

In small establishments, where but a few heads are received daily, and the operator waits until the weekly supply reaches about 150 heads before the cooking is done, those received at first will have undergone considerable changes, with the consequent result that the whole batch is liable to spoil. If the slaughtering is done, however, but once a week, and the whole supply of, say, 150 heads is available on the day of slaughtering, there is no need of fear for not obtaining high grades of products.

Whenever possible, therefore, one should insist on receiving the material in the freshest condition. This is of advantage with regard to the quality of the head oil, as well as to the resulting bones. If it seems that this point of freshness is over-emphasized, it is because of its great importance as affecting the quality of the product.

Some methods are given here for the transformation of green cattle heads into high grade products, fat and bones.

Having secured the green, fresh heads,

dump them into a vat of a convenient size. The vat is constructed of 3 to 4-in. lumber, made tight by calking with an untarred material, such as oakum free from tar. The latter, being soluble in fats, would produce a dark-colored oil. This applies also to the operating floors where the cooked heads and feet are handled. A vat 5 x 5 ft. square and 4 ft. high is sufficient for 150 heads. Of course, heads and feet are never cooked together, and the skulls, the upper and the lower part of the jaw, are also cooked separately, because of the various requirements of temperature and length of time in cooking.

The vats should have slightly slanting bottoms toward one corner, where a hole is provided, with a pole as a plug on the inside of the vat. A cold water pipe empties into the vat and a perforated steam pipe, which is closed on the end, runs diagonally across the bottom of the vat from one corner to the opposite. The steam pipe has a movable elbow connection to enable its being raised for cleaning purposes. The steam supply valve is above the vat.

The heads fall into cold water which is contained in the vat, covering the heads completely, and are allowed to soak for about 2 to 3 hours, after which time the water is run off by means of the bottom hole, and fresh water is again run on the heads to completely cover them. After another soaking of about one hour the water is again changed and the procedure repeated until the running off water is practically colorless. While this may seem cumbersome, it is a fact, nevertheless, that green material not so treated does not yield satisfactory results.

The longer the raw material has remained exposed to the air, the longer must the soaking continue, but at the same time the products will be that much inferior. That is where the value of obtaining the freshest possible raw material comes in, as by no treatment can the original freshness be restored. Physical and chemical changes in the green material set in the moment the blood ceases to circulate, which is soon after the animal has been slaughtered.

(To be continued.)

Watch the "Wanted and For Sale" page for business opportunities and equipment bargains.

PORK TURNING PURPLE IN PICKLE.

A curer puzzled over a development in his processing writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

What makes pork turn purple in pickle?

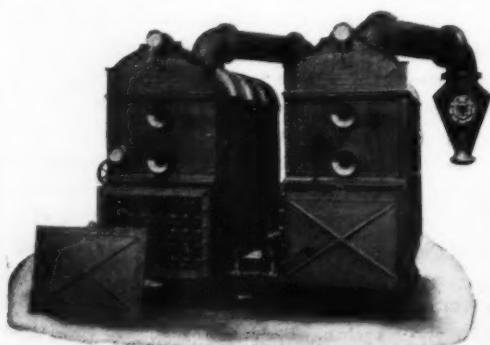
New vats, and old vats which have not been air-dried after washing, will frequently cause the discoloration mentioned. Pickling vats should not only be thoroughly washed from time to time, but should be subjected to free access of good fresh air for a time also. Inferior sugars or sirups, in conjunction with negligence in the matter of keeping receptacles clean and sweet, will result in discoloration of meats also, even if they do not have a worse effect, that of decomposition.

KEEP THE DECKS CLEAR.

"Do not squander time—time is the stuff that life is made of." Poor Richard is the authority for this maxim, and the man who follows his advice will make a success in almost any business. The only drawback to the maxim is the fact that the author does not go ahead and show us how to avoid squandering time.

Most of us are complaining every day about not having time to do this and time to do that, and possibly we are squandering enough time to do all of these little neglected jobs if we could but realize it. The first move for each one of us to make is to get a good firm grip upon ourselves and form correct habits. Let us always first finish the work in hand in a thorough manner, and then turn without delay to something else.

If we squander time between jobs in trying to excuse the postponement of the second job we have made a bad start. Let us at once catch up the reins and drive on. As soon as a man once acquires this habit he begins to clear up the many things which have hung on his shoulders as a regular burden, and with each additional job well done he feels his strength increasing, and soon everything seems to shape itself to his hand, and instead of an accumulation of heavy jobs he is ahead of his regular work and branching out into new fields which his past experience has made him anxious to enter and conquer.



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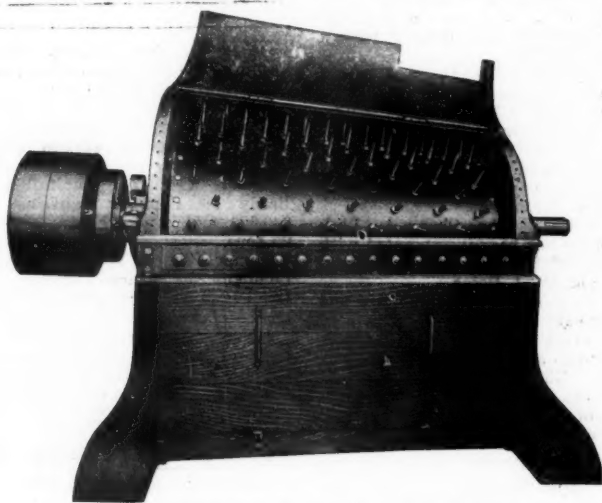
FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

THE HAIR FROM THE HOG.

It is now nearing the time when enterprising packers must either sign up for their next year's hair or install a mechanical hog hair curing plant. The wonderful results shown from the operation of these plants in the houses of Armour, Morris, Cudahy, Dold, Hammond-Standish, Morrell, etc., are surprising.

The recent phenomenal increase in the use of automobiles has increased enormously both the demand for and price of hog hair for the many uses to which it is put, making

A plant of this kind consists of only a few machines, the operation of which is economical, and the labor required is exceedingly small. The installation of even the smallest plant has been shown to pay for itself in a year's time. This company offers to superintend installations and put packers right who are using their machinery. It will cost nothing to get their data, and they have made good with both small and large packers. Action for this year must be taken before Oct. 15, and those interested should write at once to the Clyde Company.



CLYDE COMBINED HOG HAIR PICKER AND WASHER.

the installation of a mechanical hog hair curing plant show results which at first might seem ridiculous.

The first cost of installation is very low, and the output can be increased considerably, even with the smallest plants. Any packer killing five hundred hogs per day or more can well afford to take this matter up with the Clyde Machine Works Company of Chicago, who have had twenty years' experience in the curing of hog hair. They are prepared to submit plans, prices and working data, covering the most efficient up-to-date methods of operating these plants, and can show from actual statistics just what may be derived from a given kill.

CHINALAIN LINED REFRIGERATORS.

The Elmendorf Dairy Farm, near Lexington, Ky., one of the finest in the Blue Grass region, is the property of Mr. J. B. Haggin, well-known turf man, breeder and owner of fast thoroughbreds, among them Salvator and Water Boy. One of Mr. Haggin's hobbies is his model sanitary dairy, on which he has spent a fortune. Three hundred of his best milk cows he imported from Europe. These are all registered, as well as every bottle of milk they give. The manager of this model dairy is Mr. C. H. Berryman, who suggested that Mr. Haggin, to meet the increasing demand for this pure, rich milk, open a special distributing depot in the city of Lexington.

After carefully investigating different makes of refrigerators, fixtures, etc., with a view of securing the most elegant and sanitary, they decided on the celebrated Chinalain-lined refrigerators built by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company. They were awarded the entire contract, consisting of retail and storage milk and butter refrigerators, window display and show case refrigerators and other fixtures.

The high character and beauty of this outfit can hardly be surpassed. The exterior woodwork is highly-finished quartered-sawed oak. Interior walls of refrigerators are immaculate, snow-white Chinalain that stands at the pinnacle for purity and perfect hygiene. All is suggestive and in perfect keeping with the pure articles within. The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company are elated by receiving this contract and the preference it shows.

COST OF LIVING IN FRANCE.

The cost of living in France, according to Consul James E. Dunning of Havre, has considerably increased in the past ten years, and is constantly the subject of French comment and continual complaint on the part of those whose salaries remain unchanged. Moreover, there is every indication that the augmentation of prices will continue.

The consulate has received from a recent authority the following statement showing the percentage of increase in the cost of food, fuel, etc., during a period of five years: Bread, 15; beef, 22; veal, 14; mutton, 25; butter, 14; cheese, 25; fish, 50; preserved fish, 35; fresh vegetables, 15; dry vegetables, 30; macaroni, etc., 20; condiments, 25; pastry, 25; edible oils, 15; petroleum, 10; naphtha, 30; coal, 34; charcoal, 24; coffee, 25; chocolate, 25; candles, 10; crockery, 30. This authority concludes that the cost of ordinary articles of household consumption has during five years increased on an average of 25 per cent.

The consulate, after careful investigation, believes that these figures, if not exaggerated, are at least chosen from certain towns, regions, or sources where for some special and specified reasons the increase has been unusual.

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Philadelphia, Pa., Robert Keller, 334 North Third St.
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NEW CORPORATIONS.

Graham, N. C.—The Home Ice and Fuel Company has been chartered to deal in ice, wood and coal with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Salem, Ill.—T. G. Kagy, E. H. Fraser and C. A. Porter have incorporated the Salem Creamery Company with a capital stock of \$9,000.

Cleveland, Miss.—The Home Light and Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by E. J. Nott and J. R. Collins.

Freeport, Ill.—John Newman, Joseph Newman and W. B. Newman have incorporated the Freeport Creamery Company with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Jamestown, N. Y.—E. S. Anderson, F. W. Sternborg and C. J. Johnson have incorporated the Mutual Dairy Company with a capital stock of \$60,000.

New York, N. Y.—The Dairy Products Patent Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by G. W. Study, R. Cotte and J. Johnson.

Chicago, Ill.—J. M. Larson, J. B. Anderson and O. G. Ryden have incorporated the Larson Ice Machine Company of Chicago, Ill., with a capital of \$25,000.

Guttenberg, N. J.—The Chas. A. Lock Brewing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by C. A. Lock, J. C. Wahjen and W. J. Boese.

Greensboro, Ga.—The Greensboro Milk and Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,500 by T. C. Crawford, H. M. Spinks and others.

Kittery, Me.—The Connecticut Coal and Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by F. H. C. Reynolds, A. H. Peavey and E. J. Burham.

ICE NOTES.

Washington, D. C.—Chapin & Sacks will erect an addition to its ice plant.

Jonesboro, Ark.—A. M. Hencke will erect a \$3,000 creamery plant at this place.

Cross Plains, Tex.—The Cross Plains Town-site Company will establish an ice plant.

Pottstown, Pa.—A new ice plant is to be erected by the Pottstown Brewing Company.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Fire damaged the old Stahl brewery ice plant to the extent of \$8,000.

Paullina, Ia.—The Caledonia Creamery Company has increased its capital stock to \$10,000.

Norristown, Pa.—The Keystone Ice Marine Company plant at Souderton will be sold by the sheriff.

Pryor, Okla.—E. T. Archer of Kansas City, Mo., is preparing plans for the erection of an ice plant here.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Capital City Ice Company will expend \$7,000 for improvements to its plant.

Woodville, Ohio.—The creamery plant at this place has been destroyed by fire. The owner is W. H. Price.



Centerville, Mich.—Lloyd Miller has sold his interest in the Centerville Creamery Company to Wright & Cheever.

Nyack, N. Y.—The Rockland Hygeia Ice Company has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$41,626 and assets of \$14,000.

Brady, Tex.—The capital stock of the Brady Ice Company will be increased to \$40,000 and capacity of plant increased to 25 tons.

Tomey, Tex.—The Tomey Electric Light Company has changed its name to the Tomey Light and Ice Company, and will establish an ice plant.

Hazen, Ark.—The Clover Farm Dairy Company of Memphis, Tenn., has purchased the Union creamery plant at this place and will enlarge building and add a cold storage plant.

FOOLISH COLD STORAGE THEORIES.

In a recent issue of the Philadelphia Public Ledger appeared a lengthy letter from a well-known Philadelphia lawyer urging the regulation of the cold storage business. The caliber of the communication can be measured from the fact that its author referred to cold storage plants as "charnel houses"; places, as he expressed it, of "terrific evil."

Here is the author's description of the cold storage plan: "In time of plenty food products are garnered and stored with the sole idea of enhancing the price of the present supply and slowly disgorging the contents of the warehouses, without regard to condition, in time of scarcity."

The premises here are correct, but the conclusion is hopelessly wrong. It is true that in time of plenty food products are garnered and stored. Not, however, "with the sole idea of enhancing the price of the present supply." That is the incidental result of it, and the very justifiable result, for if everything produced had to be immediately marketed huge gluts would result and producers would fail.

The real reason for garnering and storing food products in time of plenty is so that there will be a supply during the months when little or none is produced. "Slowly disgorging the contents of the warehouses in time of scarcity" is a very apt description.

It is absolutely inconceivable how the general public can be so blindly illogical about this cold storage proposition. Of course some people base their objection upon the effect of storage upon the quality. That is a very proper subject of inquiry. But others seem to think that harm lies in taking stuff off the market at any time, no matter how excessive the supply may be. Such persons are surely very thick-headed.

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away and producers ruined, and then famine, with the supply a tenth of the demand and prices corresponding, to a condition where the year's supply is spread evenly over the twelve-month, with the market reasonably steady throughout, seems like the final limit of absurdity. People with this type of mind would legislate against the squirrels for laying up their winter's store of nuts.—Grocery World.

MEAT CONSUMPTION IN PARIS.

According to French official statistics for 1909 just published, Vice-Consul-General Dean B. Mason says the number of live animals shipped to Paris for local consumption was as follows: Cattle, 179,161, or 2,068 more than in 1908; 1,118,832 sheep, a decrease of 7,334; 111,391 calves, or 1,625 increase; 215,133 pigs, or 47,283 increase. In 1909 there were slaughtered for food in Paris 48,795 horses, 861 mules and 3,305 donkeys.

The average price of meat per kilo (2.2 pounds) during the year 1909 was, in cents, as follows: Oxen, 28.5; cows, 28.25; mutton, 38.6; bulls, 25.7; veal, 36.3; pork, 28. There was only an insignificant variation in the price of meat in 1909 as compared with 1908.

The amount of meat imported into Paris during 1909 and sold wholesale, was 54,714,624 kilos, or 3,566,578 more than in 1908. Of the meat brought to Paris 28.7 per cent. was beef, 43.4 per cent. veal, 17.7 per cent. mutton, and 10.2 per cent. pork. Only 0.3 per cent. was of foreign origin, 99.7 per cent. being French production. Of the imports, some 33,752 kilos were Swiss beef, 92,153 kilos Belgian and Dutch beef, 15,863 kilos American beef and mutton, and 26,232 kilos German beef.

As all live animals shipped to Paris were of French or Algerian origin, the amount of foreign meat imported into a city like Paris, whose population, according to the census of 1906, was 2,763,393, is relatively small.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

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Manufacturers of

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BUTCHER VS. LAWYER.

Those who love to talk about the grasping nature of the butcher will be relieved to learn that even he has still something to learn in the matter of "charging," as is indicated by the following anecdote related by the Manchester (England) Guardian:

There was a diverting battle of wits in a town not far from Manchester the other day. A dog stole a piece of meat out of a butcher's

shop. A solicitor of the town passed the shop and was called in by the butcher, who asked him what he would do under the circumstances.

"If I knew the dog," replied the legal man, "and were quite certain it was the one that stole the meat, I should sue the owner for its value."

"It was your dog," said the butcher.

On verifying the facts the solicitor paid at once the 3s. 6d. claimed by the butcher. But next day the butcher received a bill for 6s. 8d. for "legal advice."

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CLEVELAND, General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Ltd., Newman Brothers, Inc.
DALLAS, Oriental Oil Co.
FORT WORTH, Texas Mfg. Co.
HOUSTON, Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, Central Transfer & Storage Co.
JACKSONVILLE, St. Elmo, W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY, Colamco Storage & Forwarding Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter H. McQuie & Son.
LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK, Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd., Mueller & Kusen.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER, Rochester Carting Co.
ST. LOUIS, McPheters Warehouse Co., Pillsbury-Becker Eng. & Sup. Co.
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.
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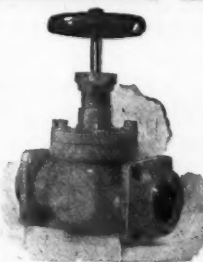
that it is possible to make, and owing to the special melting and annealing furnaces with which our foundry is equipped, are nearly double the tensile strength of those made in the ordinary way.

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CHEMICAL AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Aug. 31.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 per cent caustic soda \$1.85 to \$1.90, basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda \$1.90 to 2c., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 90c. to \$1, basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 4½c. per lb.; tale, 1½ to 1½c. per lb.; silic, \$18 to 20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$7.50 to \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs., no charge for bbls.; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.35, and bbls, \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½ to 4¾c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88/92 per cent. at 5½ to 5½c. per lb.

Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 14/1,800 lbs., 7½c. per lb.; prime red palm oil in casks, 7c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 7½c.

per lb.; palm kernel oil in casks, about 1,200 lbs., 9¼ to 9¾c. per lb.; green olive oil, 70 to 75c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 75 to 80c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7 to 7¼c. per lb.; peanut oil, 70c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9¼ to 9¾c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 10¾ to 11c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 10.25 to 10.50c. per lb.; corn oil, 7.20 to 7.25c. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 7½ to 7¾c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in bbls., 7½ to 7¾c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 8¾c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 11 to 11½c. per lb.; house grease, 7 to 7¼c. per lb.; brown grease, 6¾c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 6½ to 6¾c. per lb.

WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on this page, The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or im-

portant in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully-arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information. The binder is finished in red and black leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1.25. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Armour & Co.
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SAVANNAH—Armour & Co.
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SPOKANE—Armour & Co.
ST. LOUIS—Armour & Co., 2030 Clark Ave.
ST. PAUL—Armour & Co.
TOLEDO, O.—Armour & Co.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Armour & Co.
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundred weight.

Hog Movement Disappointing—Prices Higher—Country Selling Slowly—Packing Disappointing—Future Prices Irregular—Lard Showing Some Accumulation—Exports Moderate.

The situation in the provision market again the past week has been almost entirely a question of the live hog movement. The price of hogs has been pretty steadily working up for some time past, due to the fact that the receipts have been disappointingly light. The gain in values since the early part of the past month has been approximately 1c. a pound. This has not been reflected in the price of product to any important extent. The price of pork, in fact, has shown a decline from the high at the opening of the month of about \$1 a barrel on the September. The price of the latter deliveries of pork showed as great a decline on January, but not as great a decline on October.

In lard the market was rather irregular, showing an advance on the September from the early part of the month of $\frac{3}{4}$ c. a pound, part of which was lost. The gain in the later deliveries was just about the same. The market for ribs was very firm and also gained. The action of the ribs and lard market, almost directly opposite the action of the pork market, was thought to be due to some speculative liquidation in pork, while the lard and

ribs were more directly influenced by the actual supply and the movement of hogs.

The quality of the hogs moving continues very good, and the average weight is heavy. Last week the average at Chicago was 257 pounds, against 234 pounds a year ago, and 233 pounds two years ago. The production of lard seems to be fairly good, on account of the heavy weight of the hogs, resulting in a fairly good yield of lard, although the actual movement from the country is, as stated, disappointingly light. The production of meats and pork does not seem to be so heavy, and the receipts are being used in other cuts. The shipping demand has been moderate, with the Eastern distributors pursuing a rather cautious policy. The average weight of the hogs being received is the heaviest since September, 1903.

The fact that the movement of hogs is not increasing as the season advances is very disappointing, as there has been a rather well defined belief that the high prices for hogs continued over such a long period would result in a material increase in the supplies available for market. If, however, the estimates which have been given out are correct that the population of the country is 96,000,000 instead of 90,000,000, which was the estimate for the past year, the demand upon the supplies will be readily explained. The gov-

ernment figures for the supply of hogs in the country issued last winter was not only materially less than the preceding year, but less than the supplies reported on hand by the census of ten years ago, while the increase in population has been enormous, and the recent estimates coming from Washington have shown a much greater number of people in the country to feed than had been supposed.

Such a vast increase in the population naturally means a much greater demand in the country for meat supplies, and this correspondingly reduces the number of live stock available to be shipped into the great packing centers. The experience of the past few years goes to show that the supplies of food stuffs, particularly meats, has by no means kept pace with the growth in the demand, and the only result has been a material limitation in the exports and advance in price and without a curtailment in the American consumption, or rather a care in the consumption which has prevented a great deal of waste.

The position of the corn crop at the beginning of September is fairly promising for a large outturn, although it is generally conceded that whether the crop is large or small ultimately, will depend very materially on the temperatures during the month of September. The average frost date for the Northwest and down into Nebraska for a killing frost is Oct. 1. This is the average of twenty years. The line of killing frosts through central Indiana, central Illinois, southeastern Iowa and central Kansas is Oct. 15. The average date of killing frosts in Iowa varies from the first of October to the 15th. It is believed that

THE W. J. WILCOX

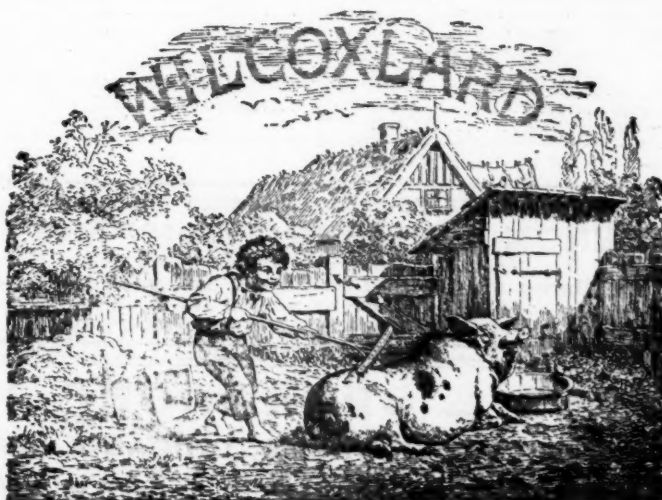
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LARD**



more than usual this year there is needed a warm September, which will force the corn crop to maturity and place it out of the way of frost damage.

BEEF.—Supplies continue very light. Demand is small, but in the absence of offerings prices are well maintained. Family, \$19@20; mess, \$15@15.50; extra India mess, \$30.

PORK.—The supplies are very light and prices are very firm, with a moderate volume of trade. Mess is quoted at \$24@24.50; clear, \$22.25@23.75, and family, \$25@25.50.

LARD.—The market is very steady. Supplies here are not heavy, and prices are well maintained. City steam lard, \$12; Western, \$12.37½; Middle West, \$12.15@12.25; Continent, \$12.85; South American, \$13.60; Brazil, kegs, \$14.60; compound, \$11@11.50.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1910:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 95,000 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 6,419 lbs.; Batavia, Java, 82,034 lbs.; Bahia, Brazil, 6,648 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 18,376 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 85,410 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 21,505 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 31,421 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 75,981 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 88,607 lbs.; Hull, England, 44,182 lbs.; Helsingford, Finland, 32,500 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 55,217 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 553 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,300 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,202,285 lbs.; Manchester, England, 34,248 lbs.; Port Mexico, 727 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 5,438 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 3,300 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 44,840 lbs.; Santiago,

Cuba, 22,329 lbs.; Stockton, England, 1,550 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 1,129 lbs.; Uleaborg, Russia, 47,531 lbs.; Wasa, Russia, 50,249 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 208,200 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 5,040 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 2,543 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 5,582 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 544 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 3,275 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 3,406 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 4,415 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 6,326 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,405 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 219,200 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,591 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 6,656 lbs.; Hull, England, 187,965 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,391 lbs.; London, England, 124,605 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 681,200 lbs.; Manchester, England, 9,699 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 8,752 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 2,225 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 7,784 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 595 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 9,546 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 10,167 lbs.; Stockton, England, 1,075 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 3,591 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,006 lbs.

LARD.—Aberdeen, Scotland, 26,063 lbs.; Antofagasta, Chile, 2,300 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 280,419 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 1,475 lbs.; Baracoa, Cuba, 329 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 35,767 lbs.; Batavia, Java, 53,419 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 15,000 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 61,818 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 13,570 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 112,708 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 63,336 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 23,844 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 132,216 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 74,812 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 8,200 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 9,620 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 3,300 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 8,800 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 6,758 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 24,100 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 90,511 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 112,265 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 19,587 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,502,

745 lbs.; Hull, England, 152,530 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,548 lbs.; Kobe, Japan, 6,960 lbs.; Kolding, Denmark, 23,583 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 31,000 lbs.; Lebanon, Russia, 5,500 lbs.; La Paz, Brazil, 10,000 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 42,286 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 524,327 lbs.; London, England, 255,500 lbs.; Malta, 5,603 lbs.; Manchester, England, 382,057 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 7,600 lbs.; Montevideo, Uruguay, 1,800 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 900 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 7,000 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 2,750 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 17,858 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 22,808 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 1,124 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 1,600 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 17,949 lbs.; Puntarenas, C. R., 10,000 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 456,305 lbs.; Rauders, Denmark, 10,954 lbs.; Southampton, England, 22,100 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 154,915 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 4,515 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 16,585 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 64,485 lbs.; Syracuse, Greece, 2,750 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 5,877 lbs.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 1,400 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 26,705 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 19,787 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 6,419 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 7,618 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 5,378 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chili, 40,550 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 3,355 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Cape Town, Africa, 200 gals.

PORK.—Arendal, Norway, 25 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 25 bbls.; Cristobal, Panama, 19 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 9 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 50 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 21 bbls.; Halifax, N. S., 17 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 50 bbls.; Hull, England, 10 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 39 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 25 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 178 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 26 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 10 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 182 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 74 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 155 bbls., 20 tes.

SAUSAGE.—Colon, Panama, 40 pails.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 27, 1910, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed		Bacon		Beef		Pork		Lard	
	Cake.	Bags.	Oil.	Bbls.	Cheese.	Hams.	Tallow.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tcs.	Pkgs.
Cedric, Liverpool						1509		15	75	391	2027	
Carmania, Liverpool						709		150	50	100	1250	
Campania, Liverpool												
*Mesaba, London						960			15	351	1110	
*Philadelphia, Southampton						61				700	3700	
*Kansas City, Bristol						208					570	
Terence, Manchester			500		40			75			850	
*Caledonia, Glasgow	1600				49					345	2903	
Cincinnati, Hamburg					478			69	150	275	30	
Potsdam, Rotterdam	4484				25			85	50	625	2438	
Litunia, Rotterdam					70			245		400	3550	
Kroonland, Antwerp	1360										100	
Marina, Antwerp	12074				587				165	217	4180	
Bordeaux, Havre	5500											
Bremen, Bremen								30			700	
Mannet Calvo, Mediterranean					9						100	
Koenigin Luise, Mediterranean					50						517	
Carpathia, Mediterranean										25	25	
Regina d' Italia, Mediterranean								200			55	
Total	25018	500			4755	200	669	505	3484	24050		
Last week	23727	5514			4866		757	410	5440	26523		
Same time in 1909	5092	538			4343	570	1222	485	3907	24377		

*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

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EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 27, 1910, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.
	Week Aug. 27, 1910.	Week Aug. 28, 1909.	
United Kingdom	372	371	20,128
Continent	87	897	8,463
So. & Cen. Am.	155	456	13,913
West Indies	554	121	36,020
Br. No. Am. Col.	420	416	11,040
Other countries		34	296
Total	1,587	2,275	89,860

To—	MEATS, LBS.		From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.
	Week Aug. 27, 1910.	Week Aug. 28, 1909.	
United Kingdom	4,757,200	6,474,725	217,043,545
Continent	637,500	482,250	9,169,400
So. & Cen. Am.	58,675	98,100	5,273,125
West Indies	214,650	115,825	8,960,925
Br. No. Am. Col.	7,600		128,340
Other countries	3,200	68,300	291,850
Total	5,678,875	7,239,200	240,867,185

To—	LARD, LBS.		From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.
	Week Aug. 27, 1910.	Week Aug. 28, 1909.	
United Kingdom	2,749,350	4,988,877	179,614,206
Continent	3,035,850	3,743,768	98,173,074
So. & Cen. Am.	293,000	171,600	14,352,100
West Indies	998,500	662,987	32,361,420
Br. No. Am. Col.	60,360	14,110	672,700
Other countries	10,800	79,500	1,019,850
Total	7,137,860	9,660,842	326,193,850

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,026	2,564,300	3,080,900
Boston	213	701,400	388,860
Philadelphia	48	104,000	1,940,000
New Orleans	300	44,175	13,100
Galveston		15,000	403,000
Montreal		2,230,000	999,000
Total week	1,587	5,678,875	7,137,860
Previous week	1,802	6,822,170	7,854,456
Two weeks ago	1,739	6,078,425	9,241,958
Cor. week last y'r	2,275	7,239,200	9,660,842

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
	From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	17,972,000	25,780,400	7,788,400
Meats, lbs.	240,867,185	376,874,940	136,007,755
Lard, lbs.	326,193,850	490,375,258	164,181,908

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	15/	15/	@24c.
Oil Cake	7/6	8c.	@11c.
Bacon	15/	15/	@24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	@24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	@48c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	@24c.
Butter	25/	30/	@48c.
Tallow	15/	15/	@24c.
Pork, per barrel	15/	15/	@24c.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There has been a further hardening in the market for tallow this week, with an advance in actual transactions. As high as 7½c. was paid for city tallow, and there was a corresponding hardening in other qualities. The gain in price has carried the market steadily upward for weeks past and the advance does not seem to have brought any tendency toward accumulation. Supplies are light and the offerings ahead are also limited. The situation in this respect is about the same as in other oils and fats. The supplies of oil on the spot are very limited, and there seems to be a good demand for everything available. Foreign oils are being offered sparingly, and the supplies here are small. There has been an active demand for oleo oil, owing to the large business in butterine in this country, and there has been a good business abroad, with an advance in prices from the low point on oleo oil of about 2c. a pound.

The London market for tallow is firm. The offerings were rather limited this week. Supplies for sale were only 930 casks, of which 920 sold at an average price of 36s., against 35s. 6d. the previous week. The production of tallow, both local and at the West continues rather moderate, and with the contracts on hand taking up a large part of the output, there has been but little surplus supply on the market. The recent limited demand for stearine has been somewhat disappointing, but this has been more than offset by the demand for oleo oil.

Quotations: City tallow, prime, 7½@7¾c. bid in hhds.; country, as to quality, 7¼@7¾c. tcs.; specials, 8c. tcs.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

OLEO STEARINE.—The situation in the stearine market has been rather quiet, and with the action of the market a little disappointing to holders, due to the fact that the very high prices and scant supplies of cotton oil have limited production of compound lard, and therefore limited the demand for stearine. The principal makers are offering very little compound lard, and agents are not in a position to accept bids on anything excepting very moderate lots without confirmation. This position naturally restricts the buying of stearine and the absence of demand has been followed by a slow easing in values.

COCOANUT OIL.—Spot supplies are very scarce and higher prices are demanded. There is very little here and not much is reported

en route. Shipment stuff is very firm, and primary markets are not offering freely. Quotations: Cochin, spot, 11c.; shipments, 10¼c.; Ceylon, spot, 9½@9¾c.; September-October shipments, 9½@9¾c.

PALM OIL.—There is a very firm tone to the market, and former prices are demanded. The stocks on hand are limited, and there is little or no pressure from primary markets, owing to the firmness of oils abroad. Prices in New York are: For prime red spot, 7¼c.; do., to arrive, 7@7½c.; Lagos, spot, 7½@7¾c.; do., to arrive, 7½@7¾c.; palm kernels, for shipment, 9¼c.

CORN OIL.—There has been a further hardening of tone and some improvement in price. Supplies have been readily absorbed, and offerings are limited. Prices are quoted at \$7.20@7.25. Quotations: For 20 cold test, \$1; 30 do., 86c.; do., water white, 80@82c.; prime, 69@70c.; low grade off yellow, 63@65c.

LARD OIL.—The market is dull and irregular. Prices are quoted at 94@99c.

OLEO OIL.—There has been further advance in the market. The home demand has been active, owing to the large manufacture of butterine, and supplies have been readily taken up at advancing prices. Rotterdam prices are quoted at about 66@71 florins. New York quotes extras 12¼c.

LARD STEARINE.—Prices are a little steadier, with demand slow. The market continues very quiet, with prices nominally steady at 13¼c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The situation is about unchanged. The demand is fair and supplies are well in hand. Offerings from abroad are not heavy, and the use in this country is steadily increasing, as the trade becomes familiar with the oil. Spot is quoted at 7¼@7½c.

GREASE.—The market is inactive, and in the absence of supplies prices are nominal. Quotations in New York: Yellow, 6½@6¾c.; bone, 6¾@7c.; house, 6½@6¾c.; "B" and "A" white, 7@7¾c. nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—The market is very quiet, with prices nominal. Yellow, 6¾@7c. nominal, and white at 7¼@7½c. nominal.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1910:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 115 bbls.; Amsterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; Batavia, Java, 25 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 25 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 25 bbls.; Cayenne, Dutch Guiana, 240 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 118 bbls., 14,355 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 17 bbls.;

Cristobal, Panama, 55 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 61 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 125 tcs.; Hamilton, W. I., 15 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 85 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 37 tcs.; Lisbon, Spain, 25 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 150 tcs., 220,156 lbs., 60 bbls.; London, England, 10 tcs., 23,862 lbs.; Montego Bay, Africa, 9 tcs.; Martinique, W. I., 66 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 25 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 368 bbls.; 33 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 100 bbls.; Stockholm, Sweden, 50 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 706 bbls.; Sydney, Australia, 15 bbls.; Southampton, England, 256,783 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 63 bbls., 35 tcs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 25 tcs.; Alexandria, Egypt, 26 tcs.; Aalesund, Norway, 35 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 70 tcs.; Batavia, Java, 141 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 680 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 350 tcs.; Christiansand, Norway, 35 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 75 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 730 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 35 tcs.; London, England, 100 tcs.; Malmo, Sweden, 140 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,575 tcs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 210 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, 150 tcs.; Stettin, Germany, 50 tcs.; Southampton, England, 5 tcs.; Syracuse, Greece, 15 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 25 tcs. From Baltimore, Md., to Hamburg, Germany, 280 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Colon, Panama, 10,990 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 1,632 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 2,250 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,300 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 1,310 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 4,215 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 1,900 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 6,690 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 900 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 8,400 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 16,300 lbs.

TALLOW.—Havana, Cuba, 3,139 lbs.; London, England, 48,409 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 6,436 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 28,860 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 2,013 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—Rotterdam, Holland 325 tcs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 15 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 10 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 25 bbls.

CANNED MEAT.—Antwerp, Belgium, 249 pa.; Amsterdam, Holland, 200 cs.; Batavia, Java, 70 cs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 135 pa.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 75 pa.; Colon, Panama, 599 pa.; Cape Town, Africa, 496 cs.; Cristobal, Panama, 127 pgs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 67 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 1,246 cs.; Hamilton, W. I., 122 cs.; Hull, England, 375 pgs.; Liverpool, England, 524 cs.; Manchester, England, 1,400 pgs.; Marseilles, France, 40 cs.; Montego Bay, Africa, 57 pa.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 10 pa.; Santiago, Cuba, 114 cs.; St. Johns, N. F., 640 cs.; Sydney, Australia, 550 cs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 44 pa.

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Members American Meat Packers' Association.

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Short ribs, lbs.	8,033,000	8,040,044	7,514,344
Total meats, lbs.	81,623,000	83,925,456	82,416,485

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Louisville Cotton Oil Co.



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PROGRESS COOKING OIL
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ROYAL PRIME SUMMER FALLOW
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IN UNITED STATES
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SOUTHERN MARKETS

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New Orleans, La., Sept. 1.—Crude cottonseed oil is scarce and firm. Sundry mills will be starting up in the near future. Cotton is opening prematurely. Meal is steady at \$30, long ton, ship's side. Cake, \$29 sacked, long ton, ship's side, for the fall months.

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Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 1.—September crude cottonseed oil, 60c. Meal dull and dragging. Hulls, \$7, f. o. b. mills.

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	1910.	1910.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.
*Area, Sept. Aug. Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept.						
North Car.	1,477	76	71	73	80	78
South Car.	2,601	73	70	74	76	83
Georgia	4,811	71	70	73	77	81
Alabama	3,041	72	71	66	77	73
Mississippi	3,512	71	71	61	79	72
Louisiana	1,089	60	60	48	63	69
Texas	10,504	69	82	69	75	67
Arkansas	2,446	78	75	69	83	65
Tennessee	777	76	75	88	78	
Oklahoma	2,128	85	87	56	70	71
United States	33,196	72.1	75.5	63.7	76.1	72.7

*Last three cyphers in area omitted.
Ten year average this year 73.1, against 79.4 last month, 73.6 last year.

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1905	10,167,818	10,804,556
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The areas of cotton planted and picked:

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**The Market Excited at New High Levels—
Trading Unsettled—Spot Stocks Very
Scarce—Spot Oil Strong—Little Old Oil
Left—Trade Waiting Movement of New
Oil—New Crop Opening at Record Prices.**

The extreme prices for oil for the month and the season were made in the past week. August oil sold up to 10.75c., September 10.16c. and October 8.91c. and January 7.46c. The advance in the nearby positions has undoubtedly been due to the actual scarcity of old oil and the technical position of the market. The supplies of oil at the end of the old crop season and the beginning of the new are recognized as extremely small and controlled by a few manufacturing interests who need the oil in regular lines of business; in addition to this there has been some speculative short interest which has been forced to cover at high prices.

The supply of oil is so small that the manufacturing interests are unwilling to offer any line of product and representatives have to submit in most cases bids on anything excepting small lots to the home plant before confirming any business. This seems to be particularly the case in compound lard in which there has recently been a rather limited trade at prices about equal to the price of city lard and in some cases slightly better. The very scarcity of oil has naturally limited manufacture of product, although it is possibly not having any particular effect on the consumption of product already manufactured. The result seems to be that the

consumption of oil for the time being in the way of manufacture of product is very limited and is likely to be so until the new crop of oil is available.

How soon this will be is somewhat of a question, but it is a matter of a comparatively short time. New cotton is moving in volume in Texas and every day increasing the movement not only in Texas but in the Southeast. The increase in the movement is naturally producing a large available supply of seed for oil mills and crushing operations are ginning in fair volume in certain sections.

The question of the ultimate supply of oil for the season is of course dependent upon the size of the cotton crop. The weather conditions have been very trying throughout the entire season and the crop is believed to be in a very irregular shape.

Nevertheless the reports from the principal producing states, excepting Texas, show a maintenance of or improvement in the crop promise, while the Texas crop has deteriorated materially during the past month. Private reports on the cotton crop which have been issued during the past few days have reflected this condition and a report by a leading commission house made the condition of cotton 70.8 which was a loss of 4.2 for the month. A report by a local statistician made the condition 73.1, a loss of 3.3 for the month. The ten-year average loss during the month of August has been 6.4. A leading trade paper in its monthly report made a loss of 4.2 and present condition 70.7. The popular estimate of the

members of the Cotton Exchange has indicated a probable loss in the condition during the month of about half the normal.

A condition of 73 would be about a ten-year average and if the actual picking result of the crop should be on such a basis it would indicate a crop of approximately 12,000,000 bales of 500 lbs. The recent estimates from Texas have shown wide range and the crop more than usually seems to be so irregular in promise that it will take the actual picking and counting of the bales to give an accurate idea of the crop.

Owing to the very high price for oil this season which naturally means a very high price for seed the probabilities favor a large percentage of crush. The percentage of crush the past season was the largest ever known and with the price for oil higher than ever known since the output of oil has been important, it is very probable that the crush will be stimulated very greatly.

The supplies of competing oils and fats continue very limited and the prices are relatively high. The offering of foreign oils have been comparatively moderate. Stocks are limited. The demand abroad has been excellent. The prices of butter has resulted in a very active demand for butterine and the production of that product is on a very large scale. This means a large demand for oil and as a result of this demand for oil both at home and abroad there has been a marked advance in the price of oleo oil. Neutral lard is also very firm and offerings here limited. Lard has also been strong of late, but owing to the advance in oil at the

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KENTUCKY REFINING COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1885

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SNOWFLAKE—Choice Summer White Deodorized Oil

WHITE DAISY—Prime Summer White Deodorized Oil

DELMONICO—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil

NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil

ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil

REFINERY AND GENERAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY. "Refinery" Louisville, U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS

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The market on Thursday was very firm for September, with quite active covering of shorts, while later deliveries were easier on expectation of a crop report about in line with the private reports.

Closing Prices.

Saturday, Aug. 27.—Spot, \$10.40@12; August, \$10.50@13.00; September, \$9.87@9.99; October, \$8.85@8.86; November, \$7.67@7.69; December, \$7.34@7.35; January, \$7.30@7.35; February, \$7.30@7.40; March, \$7.30@7.40; good off, \$9.50@14; off, \$8.50@10.50; winter, \$11@19; summer, \$11.60@17. Sales were: October, 2,900, \$8.79@8.85; November, 2,400, \$7.62@7.69; December, 2,600, \$7.35; January, 400, \$7.30@7.32; March, 100, \$7.32; futures closed 4 to 20 advance; total sales, 8,400; prime crude S. E. all October 48.

Monday, Aug. 29.—Spot, \$10.60@12; September, \$10.11@10.14; October, \$8.88@8.89; November, \$7.71@7.73; December, \$7.37@7.38; January, \$7.37@7.38; February, \$7.34@7.50; March, \$7.38@7.40; May, \$7.45@7.47; good off, \$10.10@10.15; off, \$8.50@10.15; winter, \$11@14; summer, \$10.50@13. Sales were: September, 1,400, \$10@10.11; October, 4,200, \$8.89@8.91; November, 3,500, \$7.71@7.74; December, 1,300, \$7.37@7.39; January, 400, \$7.36@7.38; March, 500, \$7.39@7.41; May, 200, \$7.46@7.46. Futures closed 3 to 24 advance; total sales, 11,500; prime crude S. E. all October 50.

Tuesday, Aug. 30.—Spot, \$10.50@12; September, \$10.12@10.20; October, \$8.79@8.81; November, \$7.59@7.61; December, \$7.32@7.34; January, \$7.31@7.32; February, \$7.34@7.37; March, \$7.35@7.41; May, \$7.36@7.42; good off, \$9.75@12; off, \$9@10.20; winter, \$10.75@14; summer, \$11@13.99. Sales were: September, 1,300, \$10.10@10.12; October, 4,800, \$8.77@8.89; November, 2,800, \$7.60@7.67; December, 1,400, \$7.32@7.37; January, 1,100, \$7.30@7.36; March, 700, \$7.37@7.40; May, 300, \$7.43@7.43. Futures closed 1 advance to 45 decline; total sales, 11,400; prime crude S. E. all October 50.

Wednesday, Aug. 30.—Spot, \$12@15; September, \$10.16@10.30; October, \$8.76@8.78; November, \$7.57@7.58; December, \$7.33@7.34; January, \$7.33@7.35; February, \$7.36@7.39; March, \$7.37@7.40; May, \$7.40@7.45; good off, \$10@10.50; off, \$10.12@10.75; winter, \$12@18; summer, \$12@19. Sales were: October, 3,600, \$8.74@8.78; November, 4,600, \$7.53@7.58; December, 2,000, \$7.32@7.34; January, 100, \$7.37@7.37. Futures closed 3 decline to 4 advance; total sales 10,300; prime crude S. E. all October 50.

Thursday, Aug. 28.—Spot, \$10.33@12; September, \$10.35@10.38; October, \$8.81@8.82; November, \$7.58@7.60; December, \$7.32@7.33; January, \$7.31@7.33; December, \$7.32@7.34; March, \$7.34@7.35; May, \$7.36@

\$7.37; good off, \$9.80@10.40; off, \$9.50@10.40; winter, \$11.50@14.00 summer, \$10.80@12. Sales were: September, 1,300, \$10.25@10.33; October, 3,600, \$8.80@8.84; November, 3,400, \$7.59@7.61; December, 2,200, \$7.33@7.34; January, 400, \$7.32@7.33; March, 600, \$7.34@7.36; May, 600, \$7.37@7.38. Futures closed 4 decline to 19 advance; total sales 12,100; prime crude S. E. 51.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to Aug. 31, 1910, and for the year ending Aug. 31, 1910, and for the same period 1908-9, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1908.	Same period, 1908-9.
Aalesund, Norway	—	50	50
Aarhus, Denmark	—	12	—
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	25	125
Acajutla, Salvador	12	151	84
Acapulco, Mexico	—	—	16
Adelaide, Australia	—	113	4
Alexandria, Egypt	—	1,927	3,502
Algiers, Algeria	—	748	7,045
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	199	488
Annapolis, Honduras	—	103	32
Amsterdam, Holland	—	—	50
Ancona, Italy	—	735	5,494
Antigua, W. I.	—	153	154
Antofagasta, Chile	—	43	5
Antwerp, Belgium	—	1,955	2,825
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	19	22
Auckland, New Zealand	—	383	138
Aux Cayes, Hayti	—	7	—
Azuza, W. I.	—	14	102
Bahia, Brazil	179	241	—
Barbadoes, W. I.	—	948	1,323
Barcelona, Spain	—	47	—
Bari, Italy	—	—	225
Beira, E. Africa	—	226	35
Beirut, Syria	—	148	600
Belfast, Ireland	—	55	140
Belize, Br. Honduras	—	—	124
Bergen, Norway	—	865	660
Biscaglia, Italy	—	—	75
Bissau, Portuguese Guinea	—	—	5
Bombay, India	—	7	—
Bordeaux, France	—	200	2,506
Braila, Roumania	—	490	1,155

Bremen, Germany	—	150	630
Bridgeton, W. I.	—	—	60
Brisbane, Australia	—	—	10
Bristol, England	—	30	75
Buenos Ayres, A. R.	—	11,609	12,854
Bukharest, Roumania	—	—	125
Calbarien, Cuba	—	—	33
Cairo, Egypt	—	—	246
Callao, Peru	—	—	362
Calcutta, India	—	5	236
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	2,551	1,744
Cardenas, Cuba	—	18	6
Cardiff, Wales	—	10	35
Cartagena, Colombia	—	4	10
Carupano, Venezuela	—	8	26
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	14	609	657
Christiania, Norway	50	3,469	2,152
Christiansand, Norway	—	—	105
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	193	459
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela ..	—	67	137
Colon, Panama	81	2,819	1,662
Constantinople, Turkey	—	7,681	36,240
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	5,535	2,009
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	48	63
Cork, Ireland	—	400	—
Cristobal, Panama	—	31	6
Curacao, Leeward Islands ..	—	51	43
Dantzig, Germany	—	430	820
Dedeagatch, Turkey	—	625	2,088
Delagoa Bay, E. Africa	—	658	355
Demerara, Br. Guiana	14	2,476	2,781
Dominica, W. I.	—	100	—
Drontheim, Norway	—	560	275
Dublin, Ireland	250	8,199	4,227
Dundee, Scotland	—	25	23
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	—	41
Dunkirk, France	—	600	590
E. London, Cape Colony	—	—	184
Fiume, Austria	—	—	225
Fremantle, Australia	—	28	45
Galatz, Roumania	—	3,467	6,806
Genoa, Italy	—	15,076	51,908
Georgetown, Br. Guiana ..	—	—	10
Gibara, Cuba	—	—	7
Gibraltar, Spain	—	175	960
Glasgow, Scotland	—	3,760	3,885
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,400	1,000
Grenada, W. I.	—	—	11
Guedeloupe, W. I.	—	3,617	2,622
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	40	127
Halifax, Nova Scotia	—	—	24
Hamburg, Germany	200	6,581	11,487
Hango, Russia	—	—	20
Havana, Cuba	24	3,189	2,298
Havre, France	—	3,982	12,611
Helsingfors, Finland	—	33	20
Hull, England	—	900	560
Inagua, W. I.	—	—	7
Iquique, Chile	—	902	—
Jacmel, Haiti	—	—	9
Jamaica, W. I.	—	125	—
Kavaya, Turkey	—	—	250
Kingston, W. I.	9	3,506	3,382

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Kobe, Japan	—	—	25
Konigsberg, Germany	—	—	50
Kustentj, Roumania	—	2,300	6,399
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	22	336
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	5
La Union, Salvador	—	—	14
Leghorn, Italy	—	4,763	20,080
Liverpool, England	—	10,708	6,529
London, England	81	11,650	9,325
Macoris, San Dom.	—	—	638
Malmo, Sweden	—	—	250
Malta, Island of	—	2,623	4,219
Manaos, Brazil	—	—	6
Manchester, England	500	5,080	1,645
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	348	228
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	59	304
Marseilles, France	—	6,240	44,864
Martinique, W. I.	162	4,168	4,907
Massawa, Eritrea	—	—	112
Matanzas, W. I.	—	164	144
Mauritius, Island of	—	—	24
Mazatlan, Mexico	—	11	—
Melbourne, Australia	—	170	286
Messina, Sicily	—	—	205
Monrovia, Liberia	—	—	14
Montego Bay, W. I.	10	113	—
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	308	206
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	8,550	6,589
Naples, Italy	—	3,024	10,097
Newcastle, England	—	—	25
Nipe, Cuba	—	19	—
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	35	81
Oran, Algeria	—	453	1,248
Palermo, Sicily	—	—	975
Panama, Panama	—	—	56
Panderna, Asia	—	76	118
Para, Brazil	—	448	64
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	23	—
Paranagua, Brazil	—	—	38
Patras, Greece	—	—	200
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	503	953
Philippine, Algeria	—	—	175
Piraeus, Greece	—	—	134
Pointe a Pitre, W. I.	—	—	249
Port Antonio, Jamaica	3	89	135
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	167	232
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	58	96
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	73	147
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	1,554	445
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	9	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	12	66
Port of Spain, W. Indies	—	30	20
Port Said, Egypt	—	174	759
Preveza, Turkey	—	—	25
Progreso, Mexico	—	153	128
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	—	2,139	1,274
Punta Arenas, Costa Rica	—	32	590
Ravenna, Italy	—	1,150	5,009
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	4,392	7,406
Rosario, Arg. Rep.	—	664	266
Rotterdam, Holland	—	36,305	33,378
St. Croix, W. I.	—	10	4
St. Johns, N. F.	—	74	106
St. Kitts, W. I.	27	511	388
St. Lucia, W. I.	—	—	128
St. Martins, W. I.	—	—	195
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	39	37
Salonica, Turkey	—	1,121	5,697
Samana, San Dom.	—	—	156
Sanchez, San Dom.	—	—	163
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	1,300	1,323
San Jose, C. R.	—	—	17
Santiago, Cuba	20	633	552
Santos, Brazil	—	490	109
Savannah, Colombia	—	23	4
Sfax, Tunisia	—	—	47
Shanghai, China	—	10	—
Sierra Leone, Africa	—	41	—
Smyrna, Turkey	—	987	3,169
Sousse, Tunisia	—	—	450
Southampton, England	—	1,000	949
Stavanger, Norway	—	10	—
Stettin, Germany	—	850	2,850
Stockholm, Sweden	100	627	375
Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	39	13
Sydney, Australia	—	268	391
Syracuse, Sicily	—	25	250
Tampico, Mexico	—	250	296
Tomburg, Norway	—	1,159	10,861
Trieste, Austria	—	433	533
Trinidad, Island of	9	—	50
Trondhjem, Norway	—	—	2,105
Tunis, Algeria	—	—	4,355
Valparaiso, Chile	—	4,972	—

Varna, Bulgaria	—	35	—
Venice, Italy	—	9,055	72,686
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	578	671
Wellington, New Zealand	—	45	206
Yokohama, Japan	—	10	18
Total	1,745	238,913	478,381

From All Other Ports.			
Antwerp, Belgium	—	50	—
Canada	—	22,682	23,524
Hamburg, Germany	—	175	—
Liverpool, England	—	25	20
Mexico (including overland)	114	53,399	104,291
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	2,823
Total	114	76,331	130,660

Recapitulation.			
From New York	1,745	238,913	478,381
From New Orleans	—	54,482	255,931
From Galveston	—	13,197	44,449
From Baltimore	—	4,410	3,754
From Philadelphia	—	104	1,281
From Savannah	—	47,587	62,708
From Newport News	—	8,450	10,950
From Norfolk	—	8,524	9,016
From all other ports	114	76,331	130,660
Total	1,859	449,998	997,220

MARKETS FOR COTTON OIL.

(Concluded from page 17.)

and can perhaps use this information to some advantage in seeking markets for cottonseed oil. Argentina imported from Spain and Italy during 1908 over 87,000 bbls. of olive oil; Cuba took from Spain alone over 19,000 bbls. of olive oil, and Algeria imported from France over 70,000 bbls. of various comestible oils, of which over 20,000 bbls. were cottonseed oil.

It is believed that more oil is actually exported than is shown by the statistics published by the various governments. Norway, for instance, is known to import about 10,000 bbls. of olive oil, and France is known to have a profitable South American comestible oil trade, but the figures given do not show it.

It is the policy of some European govern-

ments to endeavor to build up domestic oil seed crushing enterprises by allowing seed to enter free of duty and taxing the imported oils sufficiently to protect the domestic mills. It is therefore advisable that American exporters devote their attention to exploiting countries which do not have such ambitions, such as Turkey, Egypt, Tunis, Algeria, Morocco, China and South and Central America. Efforts spent now in these countries to increase the consumption of cottonseed oil will bear ever-increasing returns. The oil industries now being encouraged in various parts of Europe may become formidable competitors in these fields, and American exporters should strongly intrench their products in them as early as possible.

HAMILTON BECOMES A WESTERNER.

The cottonseed products trade will learn with surprise and interest of the transplanting of one of its most prominent and active figures to a different clime and occupation. J. C. Hamilton of Baton Rouge, La., former president of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, chairman of its Legislative Committee for several years, and always an active and conscientious worker, has disposed of his cotton oil mill interests in Louisiana, and has taken up his residence in Colorado. His headquarters are at Denver, where he has become president of the Empire Land & Irrigation Company, a corporation with large capital, engaged in the buying and developing of irrigated lands in that wonderful new country. He is much impressed with the great opportunities of that region, and has entered his new work with enthusiasm.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

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FOREIGN MARKETS FOR COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

Opportunities in Portugal, Switzerland and Other Fields

By Julien L. Brode, Commercial Agent, U. S. Bureau of Manufactures.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Reference to the reports, of which the following are a portion, was made in the last issue of *The National Provisioner*. As the dates and market figures quoted therein will indicate, these reports were prepared some time ago, and have only just now been made public by the Bureau. Commercial Agent Brode is at present in this country on leave of absence. A reading of these belated reports will indicate the practical value of Mr. Brode's work, the keen eye with which he surveyed these foreign fields, and the valuable missionary work done by him even in the brief space of his visit to each country.]

A MARKET FOR 20,000 BARRELS A YEAR.

Portugal prohibits the importation of comestible cottonseed oil, and provides that all vegetable and seed oil that can be used as food products in competition with olive oil shall pay a custom duty of 200 reis per kilo, or about \$20 per 220 pounds. In addition, there is a manufacturing tax imposed on all comestible oils amounting to an additional 200 reis per kilo, and also several surtaxes amounting to 12.6 per cent. of the manufacturing tax, or about 25.2 reis, all of which brings the total duty to the prohibitive figure of 425.2 reis per kilo, or about 19 cents per pound.

Portugal produces annually about 30,000 tons of olive oil, which is not enough to meet domestic consumption, and the imports from Spain, Italy, Tunis and Algeria amount to about 3,500 tons a year. The duty on these imports is as high as that imposed on foreign seed oils, and in years of short domestic crops this works a hardship on the consumers.

Sardine packing is one of the largest industries of the country, the annual exports amounting to about 1,500,000 cases. In cooking and preserving these fish some 4,500,000 kilos of oil are used, about one-third of which is said to be peanut oil purchased from a seed-crushing mill in Lisbon, while the remainder is olive oil. The packers are allowed a drawback on the duty paid on imported olive oil exported in sardine tins, which drawback is nearly equivalent to the duty. However, even with this advantage less olive oil is being used every year, and more peanut oil, chiefly because olive oil values seem to reach higher levels each year.

There are in Portugal about 100 sardine-packing establishments and probably four oil mills, only one of which is of any importance. The sardine packers have long realized the unfavorable position in which they are placed by the high duties on foreign seed oils, which prevent them from securing from abroad supplies of such seed oils as are required for their several grades of sardines.

The one oil mill at Lisbon can obtain for the seed oils it manufactures prices nearly equal to the ruling domestic price of olive oil, regardless of the fact that in other countries such seed oils may be selling for one-half the price of olive oil. At present (July, 1910,) olive oil is selling at \$32 per 220 pounds, and peanut oil at \$24. Several attempts have been made by sardine packers to remedy this condition, but without success.

Cotton Oil in Portuguese Sardines.

French sardines packed in cottonseed oil were shown these packers, and all seemed agreeably surprised at the excellence of the product and the preserving qualities of the oil. They evinced great interest in the matter and agreed to endeavor to have their petition for a lower duty on seed oils recon-

sidered. If this is granted and cottonseed oil is allowed to enjoy a duty of \$4 per 220 pounds, it will find its way into their sardine tins.

In Alexandria the writer met a large buyer of Portuguese sardines, who examined samples of sardines packed in American cottonseed oil and who was well pleased with the product. He gave the writer letters to some of the principal packers of Portugal, and said he would buy their sardines packed in cottonseed oil such as was used in the tins shown him.

Efforts are being made to secure a reduction of the duty on cottonseed oil, or, better, a drawback to the packers on the cottonseed oil they import and export again in sardine tins, and should these endeavors prove successful there will be opened a new market, the annual consumption of which will possibly reach 20,000 barrels of 53 gallons each.

COTTON OIL IN SWISS MARGARIN.

Switzerland imports annually about 40,000 barrels (estimated to contain about 53 gallons each) of comestible oil, of which about 6,500 barrels are olive oil and about 4,500 barrels cottonseed oil, the remainder being peanut, sesame and other oils. Cottonseed oil is well known to the margarin manufacturers, who use it so long as the price is reasonable in the manufacture of all grades of margarin up to the very best.

However, in the manufacture of the highest class of cooking fat, no cottonseed oil is used. The proprietor of one of the largest margarin factories in Switzerland said that peanut oil is used in the manufacture of this product because cottonseed oil is said to give off fumes when heated. It was explained to him that fumes arose from greases when they were placed in hot pans, but if they were placed in cold pans and the heating done gradually, no objectionable fumes would result. This is particularly true of greases containing cottonseed oil. He agreed to convince himself of this by experiment, and said that if such were the case, cottonseed oil could be profitably used at times in the manufacture of cooking fat.

This Swiss product is of good grade and commands a higher price than the best grades of margarin selling for 20 cents per pound, as compared with 17 cents for the latter. In Scandinavia and in most countries of Europe the best margarin sells for considerably more than the finest cooking greases. The Swiss cooking fat contains about 15 per cent. of the best Alpine butter.

When the price of olive oil is high, much cottonseed oil finds its way to consumers as salad oil, but most of the cottonseed oil imported is used in the manufacture of margarin. The importation of comestible oils is encouraged by the low duty of 1 franc per 100 kilos (\$0.193 per 220 pounds). Sesame oil, peanut oil, olive oil and cottonseed oil, when shipped in barrels and not in small packages, enjoy alike this rate of duty.

Excellent Market for Feed Stuffs.

Switzerland is a small country, but its dairy industry is important and furnishes a good market for feed stuffs. There are about 2,270,000 head of livestock in Switzerland, including 1,500,000 cattle, about 800,000 of which are cows, 100,000 sheep and goats, 550,000 swine and 120,000 horses. Switzerland imports annually about 25,000 tons of oil cake and meal, but very little, if any, of this is American cottonseed cake and meal. The products of the peanut, linseed and sesame seed are preferred by farmers.

Most of the farmers are members of co-operative societies, of which there are ten, and which are affiliated in a national society, the Schweizerisches Bauernsekretariat, the headquarters of which is at Brugg. The headquarters of one of the largest co-operative societies, called the Verband Ostschweizerischer Landwirtschaftlicher Genossenschaften, is at Winterthur. The manager of this society said that the cottonseed cake that had been tried was from Marseille, and it was not found satisfactory.

The Marseille cottonseed cake contains all of the hulls, and cannot be compared to the American decorticated product. The manager stated that the society had not tried the American quality, and the quickest way to get the farmers to try it would be to have one of the Swiss agricultural colleges make tests and publish the result of the experiments, as the farmers are guided largely by the findings of the agricultural colleges or experiment stations in their feeding methods.

These co-operative societies buy most of their feed stuffs direct from the Hamburg and Marseille exporters in lots of about 100 tons, and the exporters give them 30 days from date of invoice in which to make payment. The societies accept the 30-day drafts on presentation, before the shipments arrive, and are said to meet the obligations promptly when the drafts fall due.

Tests of Cottonseed Meal to Be Made.

The agricultural college at Ruttli, near Berne, some years ago made tests with American cottonseed meal, and the following is a quotation from its report on the subject: "In the winter of 1908 we examined by feeding experiments the influence of different oil meals, including linseed meal, peanut meal, sesame meal and cottonseed meal, on the quantity and quality of milk and on the living weight of cows. By feeding the same quantity of each we gained in proportion the best results with the cottonseed meal. . . . In composition it may be compared with sesame and peanut meal, but it distinguishes itself from them by the greater quantities of albumen and fattening substances it contains."

In spite of this tribute to the virtues of cottonseed meal, the demand for it was not increased, undoubtedly because there was no effort on the part of French and German exporters to push its sale in Switzerland.

The director of the agricultural college at Strickhof, near Zurich, has agreed to make an experiment this fall with American cottonseed meal as a supplement to a ration for dairy cows, and he has promised to have the results published in two of the best-known Swiss agricultural papers. Inasmuch as the result of this experiment can well be anticipated, and as the cottonseed meal will undoubtedly be given a good recommendation, next fall would be the time to exploit this product among the Swiss farmers. They are easily reached either through the co-operative societies or through the medium of agricultural papers.

Exhibition of Products at Annual Fair.

There is held every year in Switzerland an agricultural fair, which is largely attended. An exhibition at this fair of American cottonseed products would no doubt secure favorable results and be the most effective manner in which to get the products quickly before the Swiss people. Advertisements in the agricultural papers and advertising literature sent to the farmers through the co-operative societies could later be used to bring out more fully the good points of the products.

If American exporters do not care to grant the terms to which the Swiss co-operative societies are accustomed, the business could be handled through European agents. If American exporters care to incur the expense of advertising their brands among the Swiss farmers, the European agents and importers can be counted upon to supply any demand created for such brands on Swiss terms. This annual trade of some 25,000 tons of oil meal is worth seeking, and efforts should be made to secure part of it. No duty is imposed upon oil meals or oil cakes.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The approaching holiday is having some effect on the market and also the large receipts of cattle, and the tendency of the market the latter end of the current week is quiet. No fresh sales have come to light, but, with the exception of one big packer, branded hides are sold up close and on most grades ahead of salting, which results in that packer feeling decidedly firm at higher rates recently asked, and in some cases bids at former selling rates and, in one instance for Texas, at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. better than last selling figures were declined. The outside tanners have generally been bidding late selling rates. There is a fair supply of branded cattle coming, and the other packers as a rule will get caught up on their sales by another week on branded hides. There is less demand prevailing for native steers than for branded varieties. Native steers have ruled generally quiet, though a couple of cars of August take-off changed hands at $15\frac{1}{2}$ c., as previously noted. One big packer has quite a stock running back to May 1. From $15@16$ c. is the range asked, as to dates of salting. Last quotations were 15c. for June's, and, as previously stated, some July's might be included at this figure. March-April's are held around 14c., and August's are unchanged at $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. Texas steers are held firm by one big packer, and $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. and $13\frac{1}{4}$ c. bids for heavy and lights have been declined, which offers were $\frac{1}{4}$ c. better than last selling rates. The asking basis is $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. Butt brands are not being offered to any extent by the chief holder, who has declined $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. bids, as previously noted, and this was the last trading figure for these. Market firm. Colorados are held at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. by one big packer, with last sales at 13c., and the packers refusing to sell more at this figure. Branded cows are firm, with one big packer talking $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. Last sales were at 12c., with the market firm at that figure, and no sales noted. Outside tanners' bids are 12c. Native cows are unchanged with no fresh sales to report. June-July heavies were last offered by one packer at 14c., but would probably include August to obtain this price. Buyers will not bid better than 14c. for late take-off. August-September lights last brought $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. Native bulls are ranged at $11\frac{1}{2}@12$ c., and late salting branded bulls still held at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Later.—Other packers continue sellers of branded hides ahead at late quotations; 7,000 packer's September branded cows sold at 12c. and 2 cars of packer's late September and early October. Butt brands sold at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. Native steers continue quiet.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The dealers are doing all they can to advance the market, but find difficulty, for as soon as the market holds steady tanners buy to some extent, but just as soon as attempts are made to force up values they drop out again. At the same time the tone of the market has continued slightly better this week, and the principal feature of the market is the talk of export sales of 25-lb. and up cows, not all short-haired, but including only a percentage of medium, around $10\frac{3}{4}$ c., possibly 11c. for several cars, probably 2 carloads and possibly

more. Higher prices realized at the Paris auctions may have some influence to increase the demand for export. While the tendency is generally better the market does not improve as fast as expected, chiefly for the reason ascribed above. The Western tanners are holding out as much as possible and talking low prices, which affords an opportunity in some instances for large Eastern tanners to pick up cheap lots wherever they can find soft spots that may include May and June and in some cases earlier. Bufts in Chicago continue on a range of $11@11\frac{1}{2}$ c., with a sale of choice late receipts with 30 per cent. seconds at the outside price, as previously noted. The dealers are holding their best late receipts at $11\frac{1}{4}@11\frac{1}{2}$ c., but find difficulty in moving stock at any advance. Heavy cows are held at $11\frac{1}{4}@11\frac{1}{2}$ c. for best late receipts by the dealers. Extremes are being held from $11\frac{3}{4}@12\frac{1}{4}$ c. for current receipts, as to quality, etc., and poorer lots as to seconds, etc., are still quotable on a range of $11\frac{1}{4}@11\frac{1}{2}$ c. To obtain better than $11\frac{3}{4}$ c. special selections must be made as a rule. Heavy steers are held at $12\frac{1}{4}@13$ c., including late receipts with ordinary countries top at $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. Heavy bulls are ranged at $10@10\frac{1}{4}$ c., with last trading at the inside price, but this figure later refused and the outside rate generally asked. Branded hides of country sole leather weights hold steady, but are not as closely sold up as packer stock. Sales are reported at $9\frac{1}{2}@10\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat, as to quality, percentage of steers, etc.

Later.—Market steady. Late receipt bufts held at $11\frac{1}{4}@11\frac{1}{2}$ c., and bids of 11c. declined.

CALFSKINS.—The market on both calf and kip holds firm. Small supplies are noted, with best Chicago cities unobtainable under $17\frac{1}{4}@17\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked. Packer skins last sold at $17\frac{1}{4}$ c. for August, with 18c. asked and some quarters quote down to $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. for skins containing back kill. Outside cities freely sell at $16\frac{1}{2}@17$ c., and choice lots held even higher. Good countries range at $15\frac{3}{4}@16\frac{1}{4}$ c. Late receipt short-haired country kip continue at $12\frac{1}{2}@13$ c. Country and outside city light calf $\$1.10@1.15$, and deacons 20c. apiece less.

SHEEPSKINS.—Current slaughter packer lambs continue to be ranged at $82\frac{1}{2}@85$ c., while as high prices are talked for shearlings that are long-wooled and other quotations not over $77\frac{1}{2}$ c. Pullers' views as yet, however, are not up to the highest prices being asked for shearlings. Country lambs $45@60$ c., as to quality, and some asking 65c.; shearlings, $35@40$ c.

HORSEHIDES.—Market steady at $\$3.80@3.85$.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market on common varieties is weak and lower. Large buyers have succeeded in securing most of the available lots here, outside of Central Americans, at a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and the sales effected include about 6,500 Orinocos at 22c., 4,000 Puerto Cabellos, etc., at 21c., including Maracaibos at $20\frac{1}{2}$ c., and about 3,000 Bogotas, etc., on the basis of $21\frac{1}{2}$ c. for mountains. There are about 5,000 Central Americans left on hand unsold, as holders of them were not willing to accept $20\frac{1}{2}$ c. The only arrival of account today is 1,500 Bogotas, etc., per the S. S. Magdalena.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The market at the River Plate is not quite as firm as formerly, and it is reported that 4,000 Samsinena frigorifico steers sold at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 2,000 Samsinena cows at $12\frac{1}{2}$ c., c. i. f. basis, including commissions. These hides are reported taken for Europe.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—Somewhat more activity has developed here in branded hides, and it is reported that one buyer has cleaned up most of the supplies of butt brands, and Colorados to date estimated around 8,000 hides of August salting. The prices secured

are not confirmed, but it is doubted if over 13c. was paid for butt brands and Colorados salted together, although the packers were not inclined to sell at this figure at the time when another packer sold, as the latter included June-July hides and the other packers only had August salting. Native steers are quiet and nominally held at $15\frac{1}{2}$ c., but buyers show no interest in these.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—There is a quiet market on hides, and no sales are noted. Prices are more or less nominal, and buyers are not inclined to bid up for stock, although they are willing to take such quantities as they require at steady rates. Dealers are unable to make any sales at advances, as buyers drop out as soon as any higher figures are demanded. Buyers are not disposed to pay over $11@11\frac{1}{2}$ c. for late receipt Pennsylvania bufts, and lots held at $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. selected remain unsold. Recent offerings of New York State cows at $10\frac{1}{4}@10\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat are not taken. Calfskins continue firm. No change was made today in prices on New York City skins by the pound green to butchers or collectors. New York City salted skins by the piece are quoted unchanged at $\$1.40@1.45$, $\$1.90@1.95$ and $\$2.30@2.35$. Good country skins are quotable at $\$1.25$, $\$1.75$ and $\$2.10$, and outside cities around $\$1.30$, $\$1.80$ and $\$2.15@2.20$.

European Markets.

The market in Europe is very firm on hides, and the prices ruling there are so much above the level of the American market on most descriptions as to practically exclude imports here of most kinds and allow of only a very moderate business in specialties. One sale is reported here of a car of French plump steers that was sold from spot at $16\frac{3}{4}$ c., New York weight and tare. Latest cables from Nijni are that the fair is practically over as far as calfskins is concerned, as about all the stock that was any way desirable at all has been taken. Large European dealers were the principal operators at Nijni, and it is not believed that any large quantities were taken by America, although some of the skins taken by dealers there may find their way here later. Some importers state that the Russian dry calf market at present is about 5c. higher than about a month ago, while others state that prices, while fully maintained, are practically no higher except that lots of best quality have brought more than those that were less desirable. Straight Viatkas were reported sold at the fair at 29 rubles per pud, including lands, and that on this basis these could not be sold here with a profit at under 50c., c. i. f. New York selected basis with tare for rope and powder. Other importers, however, say they could bring these in at $48@49$ c., and there is the usual difference in quotations existing on Russian skins. Some tanners here only bid 46c. for Viatkas, but are not reported securing any.

Boston.

The market is quiet but steady, with dealers holding firm. Late receipt bufts are quoted at $11\frac{1}{4}@11\frac{1}{2}$ c., with small sales noted at these prices. Some Pennsylvania bufts were reported sold at 11c. Southern are firm, with best lots bringing $9\frac{1}{2}$ c., and some sales reported up to $9\frac{3}{4}$ c.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

Chicago Section

One of the best exhibitions of "also ran" is your old friend Sox.

People don't seem to take kindly to that divine right thing of Bill Hohenzollern's.

Nevertheless, there is no possibility of J. O. being arrested for vagrancy, even if he is homeless.

Just to show that July had nothing on it, August heated things up some just before taking its leave.

Probably because of the thoughtlessness of the corner grocer and the retail butcher, John D. has rented his home.

That grating noise you hear now and again is the coal man shaking the kinks out of his legs. Prepare for the worst yet!

Hon. Josephus Q. Seabrooke Cannon also evidently considers he has a divine right, too. He has a squatter's right, anyhow.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 27, averaged 8.99 cents per pound.

Why is a Vice-President anyhow? That is, figuring the way some of these mokes talk about Sherman. Isn't he anybody or anything?

The Hon. William Hohenzollern evidently still clings to the idea there are but two of 'em—He and Him. He must have forgot T. R., and so soon, too!

The holdup season has opened up a trifle earlier than usual this year. Perhaps they expect a shorter session, and it is to be hoped a longer term—in prison.

Answers to foolish questions: Scads—"For the last time I ask you to pay me that five you owe me."

Muggs—"Thank the Lord!"

The Schwabacher hog sits on his "crown," As happy as he can be, And now and again he says, "Tee hee! You can't keep a good hog down."

This aviating stunt does not seem to be such a howling success so far. One thing about the business, however, is a certainty, viz.: The higher you go, the harder you fall.

The Pfaelzers are making rapid headway on their new packing plant on Halsted street, near Thirty-ninth. The construction is of the very best, and the equipment is to be of the latest.

The Democrats of Illinois have picked D. M. Pfaelzer, of the Chicago packing firm, as their candidate for State Treasurer. Pfaelzer will take care of the people's money all right if the voters give him a chance.

Milwaukee's Social Democrat mayor administered a slap to Teddy's wrist when he refused the chairmanship of the "Welcome to Our Town" Committee. He said Theodore had talked real rude about Social Democrats and he didn't like it one little bit. T. R. is very rude at times—so the lions say.

Like Halley's comet, the beef probe with its million-dollar tale has done gone shot off into oblivion for a while or two. Just who discovered the durned thing no one seems to know, or wants the discredit of, so the time of its future appearance is uncertain. No one sat up nights or went bugs over it, anyhow.

Here's your cue to sneak up and swipe a chunk of seawater. A French professor (not of the Ananias stripe) says there is enough gold in suspension in the seas of the world to net each inhabitant of this mundane sphere the nice little sum of \$24,000,000 apiece. Now run along and get your little old twenty-four millions.

On Labor Day, at the Hawthorne race track, aside from the Stock Yards Derby, there will be all kinds of excitement, wrestling, boxing, auto and motorcycle races, dancing, music, fireworks and—! But some time during the afternoon Mike Mullins, the old-time champion beef butcher of the world, and an opponent not yet decided on, will give a beef dressing exhibition worth the money.

The remains of Thos. E. Wells, who died at his summer home in England, Aug. 3, were brought to Chicago for interment. The funeral took place Aug. 31 from his late residence, No. 4733 Vincennes avenue, and was attended by all his old Board of Trade friends and business associates. The news of the death of Mr. Wells came as a great shock to his friends as he was a comparatively young man, and had always enjoyed the best of health.

TRADING IN INDEMNITIES.

Trading in indemnities on the Chicago Board of Trade will in all probability be resumed in the near future. This trading, however, will be under the limitations defined in the late decision by Judge Mack, which, when issued, caused the officials of the board to immediately rescind the rules and regulations under which such trading had previously been done. Any departure from the methods prescribed by the newly drafted regulations will be punished by six months' suspension for the first violation and by expulsion for the second. The method of discovery of violations will be as easy as discovery of violations of the rules against "bucket shopping" of trades, which has brought many suspensions and some expulsions in the past. Trades arising from the indemnities will go through the clearing house as before.

The rules necessary to enable trading in indemnifying contracts were passed upon by Attorney Robbins of the board and by Levy Mayer, and were drafted by a large and representative committee of leading business men of the board. A petition to the directors to take action in the matter was started this week, and received 165 signatures in a very short time. The directory, therefore, was forced to post the proposed rules for ballot, as 100 signatures make this mandatory. The rules will have to be posted ten days before they can be balloted on and will then have to receive a majority vote of the membership. In the committee which drafted the rules were Walter Fitch, H. D. Ware, A. J. White, R. W. McKinnon, James Pettit and W. S. Jackson.

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Until you have sent me samples and
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Buy your Dried Beef in the whole piece and do your slicing as you sell.

You can then give your patrons full weight 16 oz.—all meat and they will be better pleased with the quality because the Dried Beef is freshly sliced.

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Any house producing upwards of 3,000 gallons of tankwater daily should install a Double Effect Evaporator for the manufacture of concentrated tankage. Such an equipment will pay for itself in less than a year. It is important that the apparatus should be of the simplest type possible both as concerns operation and maintenance. These requirements are excellently fulfilled by the

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CHICAGO

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 22.....	28,576	2,920	23,679	37,355
Tuesday, Aug. 23.....	6,555	1,860	10,993	32,565
Wednesday, Aug. 24.....	19,027	2,158	21,487	29,150
Thursday, Aug. 25.....	5,652	961	14,474	18,651
Friday, Aug. 26.....	1,626	305	11,322	12,637
Saturday, Aug. 27.....	200	25	9,000	2,000
Total this week.....	62,036	8,167	90,865	132,378
Previous week.....	63,380	9,653	112,919	120,345
Cor. week, 1909.....	67,482	7,631	94,239	101,353
Cor. week, 1908.....	62,706	7,614	84,234	100,039

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 22.....	7,973	403	5,971	5,450
Tuesday, Aug. 23.....	3,924	253	3,349	12,618
Wednesday, Aug. 24.....	6,408	176	5,550	13,272
Thursday, Aug. 25.....	4,828	60	4,078	13,154
Friday, Aug. 26.....	2,213	235	4,026	11,396
Saturday, Aug. 27.....	300	10	2,500	300
Total this week.....	25,524	1,227	25,780	56,190
Previous week.....	31,125	1,206	25,944	55,932
Cor. week, 1909.....	25,536	845	24,841	23,627
Cor. week, 1908.....	23,935	1,236	19,476	27,090

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Aug. 27, 1910.....	1,116,408	3,593,129	2,507,228	
Same period, 1909.....	1,179,130	4,615,972	2,382,777	
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending Aug. 27, 1910.....			305,000	
Week previous.....			308,000	
Year ago.....			331,000	
Two years ago.....			13,048,000	
Same period, 1909.....			15,781,000	

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Aug. 27, 1910.....	230,100	223,400	308,600	
Week ago.....	194,000	248,300	235,100	
Year ago.....	211,000	226,000	225,000	
Two years ago.....	100,200	385,700	265,700	

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Aug. 27, 1910:				
Armour & Co.....			16,000	
Swift & Co.....			12,400	
S. & S. Co.....			7,300	
Morris & Co.....			4,700	
Anglo-American.....			2,800	
Boyd & Lunnham.....			800	
Hammond.....			5,100	
Western P. Co.....			3,800	
Moore & Co.....			800	
Roberts & Oake.....			2,400	
Others.....			11,500	
Totals.....			67,600	
Previous week.....			92,000	
Same week, 1909.....			75,700	
Same week, 1908.....			73,800	
Year to Aug. 27, 1910.....			2,936,100	
Same period, 1909.....			3,442,900	

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Aug. 27, 1910.....	\$7.10	\$8.62	\$4.25	\$6.70	
Last week.....	6.85	8.17	4.20	6.60	
Year ago.....	6.65	7.87	4.60	7.20	
Two years ago.....	6.15	6.40	4.00	5.85	
Three years ago.....	6.10	6.03	5.15	6.60	

CATTLE.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Good to choice heaves.....	\$7.00@8.40				
Fair to good heaves.....	6.00@7.00				
Common to fair heaves.....	5.00@6.00				
Inferior killers.....	4.00@5.00				
Common to fancy yearlings.....	5.75@8.00				
Distillery steers.....	7.50@7.80				
Good to choice beef cows.....	4.25@5.25				
Canner bulls.....	2.50@3.25				
Fair to good calves.....	6.50@8.00				
Good to choice calves.....	8.50@9.25				
Heavy calves.....	4.50@5.25				
Feeding steers.....	4.50@5.50				
Stockers.....	3.25@4.75				
Medium to good beef cows.....	4.00@4.75				
Common to good cutters.....	3.00@4.00				
Inferior to good canners.....	2.25@2.95				
Good beef heifers.....	5.00@6.00				

Butcher bulls.....	4.75@5.25
Range steers.....	3.00@4.00
Range cows.....	4.25@6.00
Range cows.....	2.75@4.50

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy.....	\$8.50@9.10
Good to prime medium-wt. butchers.....	9.00@9.20
Fair to good mixed.....	8.45@9.20
Common to good light mixed.....	8.90@9.25
Fair to fancy light.....	9.30@9.45
Heavy packing sows.....	8.50@8.90
Pigs 90 to 140 lbs.....	9.25@9.50
Heavy hogs.....	4.00@5.00
*Stags.....	8.85@9.40
Light-weight hogs.....	5.00@6.00
*All stags subject to 80 lbs. discharge.	

SHEEP.

Feeding and breeding ewes.....	\$3.50@5.75
Native lambs.....	6.25@7.10
Range wethers.....	3.50@4.50
Range yearlings.....	4.50@5.00
Range lambs.....	6.00@7.00
Range feeding yearlings.....	4.50@5.50
Range feeding lambs.....	6.00@6.85
Feeding wethers.....	3.75@4.40
Native ewes.....	3.00@4.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	\$21.00	\$21.10	\$20.95	\$21.20
October.....	20.75	20.85	20.75	20.95
January.....	18.55	18.65	18.55	18.65

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	11.97½	12.02½	11.97½	12.07½
October.....	11.97½	12.05	11.97½	12.07½
November.....	11.45	11.52½	11.45	11.52½
January.....	10.52½	10.60	10.52½	10.60

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	12.27½	12.30	12.27½	12.30
October.....	11.87½	11.95	11.87½	11.95
January.....	9.65	9.70	9.65	9.70

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	21.25	21.25	21.20	21.22½
October.....	21.00	21.05	21.00	21.00
January.....	18.70	18.70	18.62½	18.67½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	12.22½	12.12½	12.10	12.12½
October.....	12.12½	12.12½	12.07½	12.10
November.....	11.62½	11.65	11.60	11.65
January.....	10.65	10.67½	10.62½	10.67½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	12.35	12.35	12.30	12.32½
October.....	11.85	11.95	11.85	11.95
January.....	9.80	9.80	9.75	9.77½

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	21.27½	21.37½	21.20	21.35
October.....	21.07½	21.15	21.05	21.12½
January.....	18.65	18.75	18.65	18.75

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	12.10	12.15	12.07½	12.10
October.....	12.12½	12.17½	12.07½	12.10
November.....	11.65	11.72½	11.65	11.67½
January.....	10.70	10.77½	10.67½	10.70

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	12.32½	12.42½	12.32½	12.32½
October.....	11.95	12.10	11.92½	12.05
January.....	9.75	9.82½	9.75	9.77½

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	21.30	21.30	21.12½	21.20
October.....	21.10	21.10	20.95	20.95
January.....	18.72½	18.72½	18.60	18.65

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	12.07½	12.07½	12.02½	12.02½
October.....	12.10	12.10	12.07½	12.07½
November.....	11.65	11.67½	11.60	11.67½
January.....	10.65	10.70	10.65	10.70

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	12.32½	12.32½	12.22½	12.25
October.....	12.02½	12.02½	11.97½	12.02½
January.....	9.77½	9.77½	9.70	9.72½

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	21.15	21.15	21.02	21.02
October.....	20.90	20.90	20.77	20.80
January.....	18.67	18.70	18.50	18.50

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	11.92	12.02	11.92	11.95
October.....	12.02	12.10	11.97	12.02
November.....	11.70	11.70	11.62	11.62

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	12.25	12.25	12.12	12.15
October.....	12.00	12.07	11.90	11.90
January.....	9.72	9.75	9.67	9.67

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	21.00	21.02½	20.90	20.95
October.....	20.77½	20.77½	20.57½	20.60
January.....	18.52½	18.62½	18.52½	18.60

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	11.95	12.07½	11.95	12.07½
October.....	12.07½	12.10	12.05	12.10
November.....	10.65	10.67½	10.65	10.67½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	12.40	12.40	12.02½	12.05
October.....	11.87½	11.97½	11.80	11.87½
January.....	9.70	9.72½	9.67½	9.70

†Bld. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	10	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	12½	@20
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	@28
Native Pot Roasts.....	10	@14
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@12½
Beef Stew.....	10	@12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	12½	@15
Corned Bumps, Native.....	10	@10
Corned Ribs.....	10	@10
Corned Flanks.....	10	@10
Round Steaks.....	14	@20
Round Roasts.....	12½	@15
Shoulder Steaks.....	14	@14
Shoulder Roasts.....	12½	@15
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	10	@14
Rollad Roast.....	14	@14

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	18	@20
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	15	@16
Legs, fancy.....	20	@22
Stew.....	12½	@15
Shoulders.....	10	@14
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	12½	@15
Chops, Frenched, each.....	10	@15

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	11 1/2 @ 12
Native steers, medium	10 1/2 @ 11
Heifers, good	9 1/2 @ 10 1/4
Cows	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4
Hind Quarters, choice	@ 15
Fore Quarters, choice	@ 9 1/4

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	5 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Steer Chucks	7 1/2 @ 8
Boneless chucks	@ 7 1/4
Medium Plates	@ 6 1/4
Steer Plates	@ 7
Cow Rounds	7 1/2 @ 9 1/4
Steer Rounds	11 @ 11 1/2
Cow Loins	9 @ 13
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 19 1/4
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 23
Strip Loins	8 1/2 @ 9
Shoulder Butts	11 @ 13
Shoulder Clods	7 1/2 @ 8
Rolls	@ 10 1/2
Rump Butts	@ 10
Trimblings	@ 10
Shank	@ 6
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	@ 7
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 12
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 15 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 17
Loin Ends, steer, native	@ 13
Loin Ends, cow	@ 11
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 9
Flank Steak	@ 12
Hind Shanks	@ 4

Beef Offal.

Livers	@ 5
Hearts	@ 5
Tongues	@ 13
Sweetbreads	@ 14
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 4
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 4 1/4
Brains	@ 4
Kidneys, each	@ 5

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	@ 9
Light Carcass	@ 11
Good Carcass	@ 13 1/4
Good Saddles	@ 16
Medium Racks	@ 11
Good Racks	@ 12

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 4
Sweetbreads	@ 4 1/2
Plucks	@ 35
Heads, each	@ 20

Lambs.

Medium Caul	@ 11
Good Caul	@ 13
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 14
Saddles, Caul	@ 11 1/4
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 11 1/4
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 16 1/4
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 6
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 5
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 10
Good Sheep	@ 12 1/4
Medium Saddles	@ 11
Good Saddles	@ 12 1/4
Medium Racks	@ 7
Good Racks	@ 7 1/4
Mutton Legs	@ 13
Mutton Loins	@ 10
Mutton Stew	@ 6
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	@ 8

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	@ 13
Pork Loins	@ 17
Leaf Lard	@ 12 1/4
Tenderloins	@ 25
Spare Ribs	@ 9
Butts	@ 13
Hocks	@ 8 1/2
Trimblings	@ 8 1/2
Extra Lean Trimblings	@ 10 1/2
Tails	@ 6
Snouts	@ 4
Pigs' Feet	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	@ 7
Blade Bones	@ 6
Blade Meat	@ 8 1/4
Cheek Meat	@ 8
Hog livers, per lb.	@ 1 1/2
Neck Bones	@ 3
Skinned Shoulders	@ 11 1/2
Pork Hearts, each	@ 5
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 3 1/2
Pork Tongues	@ 11 1/2
Slip Bones	@ 5
Tail Bones	@ 6 1/2
Brains	@ 4
Backfat	@ 13 1/4
Hams	@ 15
Calas	@ 11 1/2
Bellies	@ 22
Shoulders	@ 11 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 8 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@ 8
Choice Bologna	@ 9 1/4
Viennas	@ 10 1/2

Frankfurters	@ 10 1/4
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 9
Tongue	@ 13
Minced Sausage, cloth paraffine	@ 11 1/2
Luncheon Sausage	@ 13 1/2
New England Sausage	@ 14
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 13 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	@ 13 1/2
Berliner Sausage	@ 12
Boneless Butts in casings	@ 22
Oxford Butts in casings	@ 19 1/4
Polish Sausage	@ 10
Garlic Sausage	@ 10
Country Smoked Sausage	@ 10
Farm Sausage	@ 14 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 10 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 11 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 8 1/2
Hams, Bologna	@ 9

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	@ 23
German Salami, Medium Dry	@ 22
Italian Salami	@ 26
Holsteiner	@ 16
Mettwurst, New	@ 18
Farmer	@ 20
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	@ 20

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	\$6.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	\$5.50
Bologna, 1-50	\$5.50
Bologna, 2-20	\$5.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	\$6.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	\$5.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$11.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	\$5.00
Pickle H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.75
Pickle Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	\$2.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.85
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	\$3.15
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	—
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	\$4.30
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	\$1.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	\$11.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	\$22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	—
Plate Beef	—
Prime Mess Beef	—
Extra Mess Beef	—
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—
Rump Butts	@ 16.00
Mess Pork	@ 23.50
Clean Fat Backs	@ 22.50
Family Back Pork	@ 26.50
Bean Pork	@ 18.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 14 1/4
Pure lard	@ 13 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tes.	@ 12
Lard, compound	@ 11 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 82
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 60 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces	—

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	15 1/4 @ 19 1/4
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	@ 13

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed, Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	—
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 14 1/4
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 14 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 14 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 11 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 11 1/2
Short Clears	—
Butts	@ 10 1/4

Bacon meats, 1/2 c. to 1 c. more.

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 18 1/4
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 17 1/2
Skinned Hams	@ 19
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	@ 12 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 11 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 12 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 26 1/4
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@ 20 1/4
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@ 20 1/4
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	@ 14 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	@ 16 1/2
Dried Beef Thins	@ 19 1/4
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 16 1/2
Dried Beef Outfades	@ 15 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 22 1/2
Smoked Boiled Hams	@ 23 1/2
Roiled Calas	@ 17
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 28
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	@ 17 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 15
Export Rounds	@ 21
Middles, per set	@ 60
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 13 1/4
Beef weasands	@ 7 1/4
Beef bladders, medium	@ 35
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	—
Hog casings, as packed	@ 28
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 58
Hog middles, per set	@ 10
Hog bungs, export	@ 18
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 8
Hog bungs, prime	@ 8
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 8
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 70
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 3 1/4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ 2.90
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.50
Concentrated tankage	2.45 @ 2.50
Ground tankage, 12%	@ 2.75 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	@ 2.75 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10%	@ 2.72 1/2 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	@ 2.65 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	20.00 @ 20.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	26.00 @ 26.50
Ground steam bone, per ton	20.00 @ 21.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground.	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 60 @ 70 lbs., aver.	275.00 @ 300.00
Horns, black, per ton	30.00 @ 40.00
Horns, striped, per ton	40.00 @ 45.00
Horns, white, per ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	62.50 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs. av., per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	77.50 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	92.50 @ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	27.00 @ 28.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 12.05
Prime steam, loose	@ 11.80
Leaf	@ 12.25
Compound	10 1/2 @ 11
Neutral lard	13 1/2 @ 13 3/4

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	11 @ 11 1/4
Oleo No. 2	9 1/2 @ 10
Mutton	10 1/2 @ 10 3/4
Tallow	8 @ 8 1/2
Grease, yellow	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Grease, A white	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	85 @ 90
Extra No. 1 lard oil	8 @ 70
No. 1 lard oil	63 @ 65
No. 2 lard oil	61 @ 63
Oleo oil, extra	12 @ 12 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
Oleo stock	10 1/2 @ 11
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	71 @ 73
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	@ 65
Corn oil, loose	6.35 @ 6.40

TALLOW.

Edible	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Prime city	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
No. 1 Country	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Packers' prime	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 6
Renderers' No. 1	7 1/2 @ 7 1/4

GREASES.

White, choice	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
White, "A"	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
White, "B"	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Brown	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
House	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Yellow	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Brown	5 1/2 @ 6
Glue Stock	6 @ 6 1/4
Garbage grease	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	@ 77
P. S. Y., soap grade	nom
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.	3 1/2 @ 4
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% f. a.	2 1/2 @ 3

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	85 @ 95
Oak pork barrels	97 1/2 @ 1.05
Lard tierces	1.25 @ 1.30

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 1/2 @ 6 1/4
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/4
Borax	4 @ 4 1/4

Sugar—

White, clarified	@ 4 1/4
Plantation, granulated	@ 5
Yellow, clarified	@ 4 1/4

Salt—

Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.50
Michigan salt bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Aug. 31.

Receipts of cattle for the first three days of this week would foot about 50,000 head as compared with 55,000 for the same period one week ago, the decrease being largely in the Westerns. The general steer trade shows but little change as compared with last week's closing prices, and as the market has apparently reached a stable basis, it is our opinion that any change during the near future will be toward somewhat higher level of values. Top steers brought \$8.30, with a fairly good sprinkling of well-finished heavy beefs from \$8@8.25. Most of the well-fatted 1,300 to 1,450-lb. selling from \$7.50@7.90, with medium to good shipping and dressed beef grades \$6.60@7.35. Short-fed and warmed-up killers, \$6.15@6.50, and light and medium-weight killers, \$5.50@6.15. Receipts of cows and heifers have been quite moderate, and the market is strong and active, with prices fully steady at last week's advance. Bulls are selling readily at steady prices, and choice veal calves are bringing from \$9@9.35.

Although there was a little setback in lamb values toward the close of the market yesterday, withal since the opening of the week the trade has been active and firm, and today, with receipts estimated at 28,000, the market is strong with prices about in line with yesterday's close, or steady on sheep and 10@15c. lower on lambs than Monday's average. Indications point to very little change for some time to come. Orders for feeders continue to pour in, and prices on both good feeding sheep and lambs as well as stock ewes are up to the high point of the season. Quotations on natives: Fat wethers, \$4.50@4.75; fat ewes, \$4@4.35; cull ewes, \$2.50@3.50; breeding ewes, \$3.50@4.75; choice lambs, \$6.60@6.90; common to medium lambs, \$5.50@6.25; cull lambs, \$4.50@5. Westerns: Fat wethers, \$4.40@4.60; fat ewes, \$4@4.30; poor to medium ewes, \$3@3.75; fat yearlings, \$5.60@5.75; good to choice lambs, \$6.80@6.90; feeding lambs, \$6.40@6.75; feeding wethers, \$4@4.25; feeding yearlings, \$5.25@5.50.

The hog market is still advancing. With a run of 20,000 today trade was fairly active and 5@10c. higher. The packing grades are not in quite as strong demand as good light and light butchers, and the spread has widened out a little since the close of last week. Light and light butchers selling largely at \$9.50@9.60; medium weight butchers, \$9.35@9.50; prime heavy, \$9.15@9.30; mixed and medium weight packing, \$8.90@9.10; good heavy packing, \$8.80@9; light pigs weighing 100 lbs. and less, \$7.50@9; 110@130-lb. weights, \$9.25@9.50. The moderate runs we are getting would indicate a strong market for the next few weeks.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Aug. 30.

Buyers last week at Eastern markets enforced declines of 10 to 25 cents. Yesterday it soon became evident that the bad state of the market has been overstated, and although there was a heavy run at most of the markets, salesmen stuck out for steady prices, and most of the natives sold that way. Westerns sold lower, 10 to 15 cents in some cases, and stockers and feeders were trimmed a little. Today the supply is 19,000 head here, and the market averages steady. Cows and heifers are closing up firm today. Full loads of steers sold at \$8 today, and fed steers at \$5.75 to \$7.50. Quarantine supply is also heavier this week, largely steers at \$4 to \$5.15. Veal calves are doing an aviation stunt the last ten days, up 50 to 75 cents in that time, including a gain of 25 cents yesterday, best now selling at \$7.50@8.50. Most of the grass cows sell at \$3.50@4.25, canners

\$2.85@3.40, bulls \$3@4, stock steers \$3@5, feeders \$4.50@6.25. Colorado shippers are getting ready to ship heavily in the next thirty days, several trains starting from the Western slope this week.

Light runs of hogs continues, and packers show their need of larger supplies by bidding with more spirit than they evinced a week or two ago. The market went up 45 cents last week, and 10 cents yesterday, and is 5c. higher today. Heavy hogs are gaining on the others, and medium weights have also moved up on the lights till a very slender margin separates them. Heavy hogs sold at \$9.10@9.35 today, medium weights \$9.25@9.50, light weights \$9.40@9.52½. The prospect of plenty of feed is likely to cause owners to feed for weight to some extent, and receipts are expected to run light some weeks ahead yet.

Sheep and lambs are coming freely this week, more than 30,000 head here in two days, including 17,000 here today. The market is 25 to 35 cents lower this week on lambs, account of the big run, but aged sheep are holding almost steady, account of the small proportion included. Best lambs are worth \$6.50@6.75, yearlings worth \$5.75, wethers and ewes \$4@4.50. Feeding stuff is plentiful, and is also lower this week, feeding lambs at \$5.50@6.40, yearlings around \$5.25, wethers \$4.25, breeding ewes up to \$5.50 for yearling ewes. Utah is the heavy contributor now.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	9,197	7,087	924
Fowler	3,200	.....	1,141
S. & S.	5,703	3,407	1,706
Swift	6,190	4,351	4,234
Cudahy	5,392	1,669	3,506
Morris & Company ..	6,447	2,282	2,431
Butchers	268	31	93
Total	36,397	19,373	14,035

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Aug. 31.

The cattle run for the week up to and including Wednesday amounted to 25,000 head, which is slightly larger than last year's run. Although the run here Monday amounted to 10,000 head, with receipts of 75,000 head at the combined leading markets, the market was but slightly lower, which was a great deal better than anticipated. The quality in the native division was not of the best, and but few loads reached the \$7.50 mark. Some 1,440-lb. steers topped Tuesday at \$7.85. Choice to prime steers are quoted at \$7.75@8.25; medium to choice, \$6@7.

The cow market has been steady with a good outside call; dressed beef interests also operated freely. The choice grades of good weight are selling from \$5@5.50, with fair kinds at \$3.50@4.50. Choice corn-fed heifers landed from \$6@6.50, which prices were considered steady, but grassy kinds show a tendency to go lower. Southern steers are steady, the bulk of the fair grades selling from \$5.25@5.75.

The hog run continues light, the total for the three days amounting to 17,000 head. Pigs and lights are pretty scarce, and are still selling at the top. The top was \$9.70 on Wednesday, which is about 35c. higher than last week's close. Bulk of the hogs are bringing from \$9@9.55.

Best lambs this week sold at \$6.85, with little demand for half-fat kinds. Mutton sheep are steady around \$4.25.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Aug. 30.

There is nothing about the receipts of cattle lately to indicate the least danger of a shortage, since the August run has been by far the largest on record for the month. Notwithstanding this fact, the market has been a very satisfactory one to shippers throughout, and the trend of values seems to be upward most of the time. At all events, the undertone is decidedly strong.

There are very few native beefs coming and the range is from \$5 to \$8, the bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,350-pound beefs selling around \$6.50@7.50. Western range beefs are selling at a range of \$3.75@6.75, the bulk of the fair to good 900 to 1,250-pound beefs around \$4.75@5.50. Cows and heifers find a free outlet right along and fully 40 per cent. of the cattle are selling to go back to the country as feeders. Pastures have improved greatly under the recent good rains and a fair corn crop is assured, so that there is every indication that feeding operations in this territory will be on a much larger scale than a year ago.

Hog prices have been advancing sharply of late, owing to disappointingly small supplies. Packers were figuring on a big run of hogs in August, but receipts have been less than 30 per cent. heavier than last year, and below the August average. Eastern packers have been increasing their purchases while local demand has been increasing, so that there has been a decidedly bullish undertone to the market. Preference is still for the light and butcher weight loads, and these command a big premium. Rough packing loads are hard to sell and the range of prices is spreading again. There were only 5,500 hogs here today and the market was a dime higher. Tops brought \$9.35 as against \$9 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$8.90@9.10, as against \$8.50@8.75 one week ago.

Last week's sheep receipts were the heaviest so far this year, and the August receipts will break all records. Feeder buyers took 85,000 of the 124,000 sheep and lambs here, and this gives some idea of the activity of the demand for feeders, and explains the strong tone to the trade in the face of the exceptionally heavy supplies. Prices are fully as high as they were a week ago, and feeder buyers are paying almost as much for the thin and half-fat stuff as packers are for the fat stock. Fat lambs are quoted at \$6.25@6.85; yearlings, \$4.60@5.40; wethers, \$3.80@4.40, and ewes, \$3.75@4.25.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUG. 29, 1910.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,516	1	1,633	20,607	9,058
Sixtieth street	1,849	5	3,629	638	—
Fortieth street	—	—	216	—	9,469
Lehigh Valley	3,285	—	765	2,932	—
Central Union	4,436	—	605	17,015	134
Weehawken	427	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	71	142	57	4,760
Totals	13,463	77	6,990	50,249	23,421
Totals last week	11,575	104	6,470	55,371	22,960

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Winnifredian....	302	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Adriatic.....	—	—	730
Morris Beef Co., Arabic.....	—	—	440
Swift Beef Co., Winnifredian....	236	—	358
Swift Beef Co., Adriatic.....	—	—	750
Swift Beef Co., Mesaba.....	—	—	340
Schwartzchild & S., Mesaba.....	162	—	400
J. Shamberg & Son, Mesaba.....	265	—	—
W. Daniels, Bermudian.....	27	—	—
Total exports	992	—	2,660
Total exports last week.....	718	105	2,880

M. K. PARKER & CO.

Tallow, Grease and All Packing House By-Products
GET OUR PRICES

Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 2.—Market firm; Western steam, \$12.30; city steam, \$12; refined, Continent, \$12.85; South American, \$13.60; Brazil, kegs, \$14.60; compound, 11@11½c.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 133s. 9d. Pork, prime mess, 106s. 3d.; shoulders, 60s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 68s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 74s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 73s.; 35@40 lbs., 74s.; backs, 67s.; bellies, 74s. Tallow, no stock. Turpentine, 51s. 6d. Rosin, common, 14s. 9d. Lard, spot prime Western, 60s. 6d. American refined in pails, 59s. 9d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 53s. 6d.; colored, 54s. 6d. American lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 60½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 30s. 9d. Cottonseed, refined, loose (Hull), 30s. 10½d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

The market was firmer and more active on the strength of hogs and the statement of stocks showing smaller supplies in the West than had been expected.

Tallow.

The market continues very firm, with offerings light. City was quoted at 7½@7¾c.

Oleo and Lard Stearine.

Lack of oil continues to act against values. Demand is practically nothing. Prices are quoted at 10¼@11¼c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The opening on Friday was quiet, with prices slightly higher. Shorts were fair buyers in the near months. The government cotton report was without effect in the market.

Market closed steadier on covering of shorts prior to holiday. Sales, 8,400 bbls. Spot, \$10.50@11. Crude, November-December, 47c. Closing quotations on futures: September, \$10.37@10.40; October, \$8.84@8.86; November, \$7.63@7.64; December, \$7.33@7.34; January, \$7.32@7.34; February, \$7.34@7.35; March, \$7.34@7.35; May, \$7.35@7.37. Good off oil, 10c. bid, 11c. asked; off oil, 10c. bid, 10.40c. asked; winter oil, 11c. bid, 15c. asked; white oil, 11c. bid, 13c. asked.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Market 5c. lower; quality fair; bulk of prices, \$8.85@9.20; light weights, \$9.05@9.65; mixed and butcher's weights, \$8.65@9.55; heavies, \$8.50@9.30; rough heavies, \$8.50@8.75; Yorkers, \$9.55@9.65; pigs, \$8.65@9.50; cattle steady; beefs, \$4.90@8.40; cows and heifers, \$2.50@6.50; Texas steers, \$4.10@6.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.75@6; Western, \$4.50@7.25. Sheep market strong; natives, \$2.85@4.70; Western, \$3@4.70; yearlings, \$4.75@5.75; lambs, \$5@7.10.

Kansas City, Sept. 2.—Hog market slow, at \$8.75@9.60.

East Buffalo, Sept. 2.—Hog market strong; 3,200 on sale at \$9.85@10.

St. Louis, Sept. 2.—Market steady, \$9.40@9.65.

Omaha, Sept. 2.—Hogs slow, \$8.60@9.15. Cleveland, Sept. 2.—Hog market slow, \$9.60@9.70.

Indianapolis, Sept. 2.—Hogs strong, \$9.35@9.75.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Sept. 1.—During the past week business in oleo oil has, on the whole, been rather quiet, but a fair volume has been done, and that at considerably higher prices than any we have seen for some time past. The heavy business done in the West during the past ten days has pretty well cleared out not only stocks out there, but also the estimated production for September as well, and many of the packers as a consequence have withdrawn from the market entirely. Neutral lard remains very quiet, as buyers complain that the prices asked from this side are far too high, and state that they can use substitutes to better advantage. Export business in cottonseed oil has come to a standstill, buyers refusing to follow the advance in the market here.

[Additional market reports on page 28.]

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Aug. 27, 1910:

CATTLE.

Chicago	36,584
Kansas City	36,397
Omaha	16,811
St. Joseph	12,921
Cudahy	476
Sioux City	4,170
South St. Paul	5,683
Indianapolis	3,959
New York and Jersey City	12,471
Fort Worth	12,132
Philadelphia	4,516
Pittsburg	17,813

HOGS.

Chicago	63,543
Kansas City	23,373
Omaha	27,665
St. Joseph	19,962
Cudahy	3,033
Sioux City	20,239
Ottumwa	7,316
Cedar Rapids	5,511
South St. Paul	7,632
Indianapolis	12,548
New York and Jersey City	23,421
Fort Worth	4,601
Philadelphia	3,665
Pittsburg	32,633

SHEEP.

Chicago	74,180
Kansas City	14,035
Omaha	34,912
St. Joseph	12,535
Cudahy	374
Sioux City	808
South St. Paul	3,847
Indianapolis	1,965
New York and Jersey City	50,249
Fort Worth	2,332
Philadelphia	10,360
Pittsburg	24,890

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO AUG. 29, 1910.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	992	—	730
Philadelphia	806	—	—
Baltimore	468	—	—
Montreal	2,884	—	—
Exports to—			
London	2,155	—	2,220
Liverpool	2,482	—	440
Glasgow	476	—	—
Bermuda	27	—	—
Totals to all ports	5,150	—	2,660
Totals to all ports last week	5,628	105	2,880

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1910.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	9,000	2,000
Kansas City	300	1,764	1,300
Omaha	200	7,000	1,000
St. Louis	500	3,000	250
St. Joseph	275	1,500	500
Sioux City	300	3,000	—
St. Paul	200	1,600	100
Fort Worth	600	500	—
Milwaukee	—	1,387	—
Peoria	—	600	—
Indianapolis	—	3,000	—
Cincinnati	724	1,904	4,727
Pittsburg	200	3,000	2,000
E. Buffalo	110	2,500	1,000
New York	2,045	2,400	5,597

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1910.

Chicago	28,000	23,000	30,000
Kansas City	25,000	4,911	6,000
Omaha	10,700	2,500	30,000
St. Louis	9,000	4,495	2,000
St. Joseph	2,500	6,000	1,500
Sioux City	8,000	3,500	—
St. Paul	5,000	1,800	2,000
Fort Worth	3,000	1,000	500
Milwaukee	—	1,200	—
Peoria	—	1,000	—
Indianapolis	—	1,911	1,795
Cincinnati	2,503	3,100	4,200
Pittsburg	—	4,200	10,500
E. Buffalo	—	4,818	9,144
New York	—	—	13,623

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1910.

Chicago	6,000	13,937	25,000
Kansas City	19,000	5,545	7,000
Omaha	7,500	6,300	22,500
St. Louis	7,500	6,710	4,500
St. Joseph	2,500	3,500	5,500
Sioux City	1,500	3,500	800
St. Paul	2,800	2,600	1,500
Fort Worth	3,500	1,500	300
Milwaukee	—	1,451	—
Peoria	—	900	—
Indianapolis	1,100	5,000	—
Cincinnati	524	1,753	2,193
Pittsburg	60	2,000	500
Cleveland	100	1,200	1,000
E. Buffalo	250	800	400
New York	405	1,461	4,772

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1910.

Chicago	10,000	21,106	25,000
Kansas City	12,000	5,921	10,000
Omaha	11,700	8,500	30,000
St. Louis	5,000	7,032	5,500
St. Joseph	2,500	4,000	4,500
Sioux City	2,200	1,200	1,300
St. Paul	2,200	900	—
Fort Worth	4,000	3,270	—
Milwaukee	—	1,500	—
Peoria	—	6,000	—
Indianapolis	850	2,432	4,922
Cincinnati	1,703	2,500	—
Pittsburg	—	200	1,200
Cleveland	—	175	1,200
E. Buffalo	—	1,633	6,177
New York	—	—	11,488

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1910.

Chicago	6,000	14,000	15,000
Kansas City	6,000	5,000	6,000
Omaha	4,700	7,000	5,500
St. Louis	7,000	5,185	4,000
St. Joseph	1,800	4,500	3,000
Sioux City	700	3,500	—
St. Paul	1,200	1,500	700
Fort Worth	3,500	1,000	—
Milwaukee	—	2,206	—
Peoria	—	700	—
Indianapolis	—	5,000	—
Cincinnati	956	2,216	4,580
Pittsburg	—	2,500	—
E. Buffalo	150	3,200	2,400
New York	2,131	963	6,640

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1910.

Chicago	2,500	11,000	13,000
Kansas City	2,500	2,000	1,000
Omaha	1,300	5,000	6,500
St. Louis	3,000	3,552	800
St. Joseph	1,000	3,500	1,000
Sioux City	400	3,500	—
St. Paul	900	1,400	600
Fort Worth	2,500	800	—
Indianapolis	—	6,000	—
Cleveland	—	2,000	—

MID-WEEK PROVISION REVIEW.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. J. Schwabacher & Co.)

Chicago, Aug. 31.—The hog situation has been a great factor in provisions of late, and unless we should get an increase in the runs it will be to the packer's interest to hold the market steady or to have a gradual advance, as values are reasonably cheap compared to present live hog values. Besides, all product in the cellars has been made out of considerably higher-priced hogs. The consumer has been very much in evidence, and his wants have been gradually increasing. The domestic trade is excellent, while the export trade for lard has been quite active of late.

Government Inspection

requires your packing house to have the most

Sanitary Arrangement

We are specialists in this work Write us in regard to your requirements

TAIT-NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO., Liggett Building St. Louis

Retail Section

THE RETAIL BUTCHER AND ADVERTISING How and Why the Dealer Can Make Money Through Publicity

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X.—MAKING BUSINESS SCHEMES.—(Continued.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the thirty-third of a series of articles on Retail Advertising, which should be of interest to every wide-awake butcher. Though it deals with the retail trade, its points are well worth the attention of wholesalers and others, to whom advertising can be made as much of a profit-earner as it can to the retailer.]

No. 14. In every store there is a specialty or special line that it is desirable to push, and any scheme that helps to push that line is a money maker for the store. The public is always ready to take hold of a coupon scheme. Note how they hoard the coupons that come with breakfast foods and the like. Well, put coupons in with the specialty that you want pushed. Then offer a stated prize for the return of so many coupons, and if you wish, offer a prize to the person bringing in the largest number of those coupons.

No. 15. There are millions of dollars being spent annually by the big general advertisers of the country for magazine publicity. I know of no reason why the retailer should not be profiting by more of this expenditure than he is doing. In order to get the advantage of these big, general advertising campaigns, you must let the people know that you have the goods that are being advertised generally—like Star Hams or Premium Bacon, or Libby's products in glass for example. A very good way to let them know this and to inform them what generally advertised goods you are carrying is to get up a booklet called "Clippings from the Magazines," and mail it.

This should be made up of as many pages of reproduced magazine advertisements as are needed to cover the lines you carry. When you have gone over the periodicals and listed the goods, then make up a dummy booklet and write to the manufacturers whose goods you are going to advertise and ask them to lend you an electrotype duplicate of the magazine ad you want to use. In this way you can get most of the "ads" for the booklet and they will be exact reproductions of the magazine ads. Those that cannot be reproduced in facsimile can be reproduced as accurately as possible in the back part of the booklet. Of course, each electrotype obtained from the manufacturers saves you the cost of the composition on that particular advertisement. Such a booklet is not expensive, and it is effective.

No. 16. Anything that interests the children interests the grown-ups. If there are any children in your family you know how it is. Here is a scheme that will interest everybody. Publish in your advertising space in the papers each week one first name of a girl or boy. The best way is to take some list, as is given in a dictionary, of names and publish alternately a boy's and a girl's name, with the promise that when any child's name appears that child may cut out the advertisement and bring it in and get a souvenir. The souvenirs may be inexpensive and yet

desirable from a child's point of view. In taking a dictionary list there will be many names that will draw no prizes, and there can be no charge of favoritism, because the names will come in alphabetical order and none will be omitted. This plan will get people who never looked at your "ads" before to reading them closely—provided you advertise the plan in a way that brings it to their attention.

No. 17. A prize given for the best advertisement for your store to be written by a school child will interest many; and you will be wise if you further agree to give a smaller prize for every other advertisement that you consider worth using. Such an offer will necessitate the contestants giving some thought to your store and stock in order to know what to write, and many will come in and make purchases in order to get the desired information.

No. 18. The old plan of a card with a certain number of dollars printed on it in sums varying from 5 cents to \$5, a premium to be given for the return of the card with all the sums punched out, was and is a good plan, but a variation of that with a more modern plan is better. Give out checks with every purchase, the best being the printed cash register check, showing the amount of the purchase and the date, and redeem with a premium check amounting to a stated sum in cash value. The use of this plan without restriction is likely to result in people gathering up their friends' checks, but unless you are willing to pay a certain premium for so many sales, don't make the offer. Any offer that has strings tied to it loses its value. Leave out the red tape. Let people collect their friends' checks if they will. It all helps to advertise and to encourage sales. You don't care who buys the goods.

No. 19. At the holiday season in the store where any goods are sold that appeal to the children it pays well to get the children to come to the store just after all the holiday stuff is put on exhibition. They will see a hundred articles that they want for Christmas, and they do not hesitate to tell their parents that they want them, and to insist upon it, too. In order to get the children to make one trip to the store, offer to give to every little girl who will bring in her doll, a doll's cap or a pair of doll's shoes or some little thing for the doll free.

No. 20. Limerick contests are not as new as they once were, but right in your town how many of them have there been? To the general public they are not the old story that they are to the advertising man who has been watching their working out in other places for a few years. A good limerick contest always interests and gets plenty of contestants. Pick out the goods you want

to advertise and make up a part of a verse like the following meter:

There was a good wife of Suydam,
Who never liked bacon or ham.
But one night for tea
She bought some of me

Offer a prize for the best line to complete the limerick, which was in the above case used to advertise a home-cured brand of provisions marketed under the butcher's own name. The final line to the above was "And since then she swears by Moran."

No. 21. The dot-counting contests are sure winners, too. Get a lot of cards printed with a ruled-off space filled with dots. Offer a prize for the return of a card with the dots correctly counted. Give out the cards only to people calling for them in person. Appoint a day for the return of the cards, and oblige each contestant to hand in the card in person; no mail business being done on the proposition. On the back of the cards advertise a special sale which is to take place on the day when the cards are to be returned. The prizes may be awarded to the first card, if that is correctly counted, or you may agree to give duplicate prizes in the case of more than one correct count. The best is best, for that gives everyone the chance to expect a prize if they count correctly, as, of course, they think they will.

(To be continued.)

BANKRUPTCY LAW AIDS DEAD BEATS.

One recent application for discharge from existing debts under the bankruptcy laws is particularly illuminating, says the Inland Grocer of Cleveland, Ohio. The applicant is a laborer with little or no property. He is found to be indebted to seventeen retail merchants for sums running from \$70 down to \$2 each to a total amount of over \$350.

The bankruptcy act permits the man to rid himself of these obligations at a cost to him of about \$50, or less, if he pleads poverty and persuades the court to remit costs. As a laborer, with no property or business interests at stake, the bankruptcy law in its present form amounts to an invitation to him to run into debt as deeply as he can and to back out of debt by the bankruptcy method.

In the particular instance referred to the bankrupt's debts were incurred in three different but neighboring cities. Doubtless the courts will say that the merchants who extended credit to a man under such conditions did so at their own risk and are entitled to no sympathy. That conclusion does not, however, relieve the law itself of the just criticism that it is an incentive to fraud. Bankruptcy laws are designed for business men. This law evidently cannot be amended into respectable shape and ought to be repealed.

Some of the best men in the business have obtained their present positions through a little "Wanted" advertisement on page 48 of The National Provisioner.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Jerome Parks is about to engage in the meat business at Plainwell, Mich.

Leo Verville & Co. have opened a meat market in connection with their grocery store at Gwinn, Mich. Peter Jandron, of Spokane, Mich., is in charge.

A. B. Fargo has purchased the interest of A. A. Everhart in the meat firm of A. A. Everhart & Co., at Kalamazoo, Mich.

Joseph Gero is about to engage in the meat business at Irondale, Wash.

Chas. Luft has succeeded Luft & Barton in the meat business at Deer Park.

A. Pelly has purchased the butcher shop of D. E. Hillsborg at Mayger, Ore.

Conrad & Son have succeeded to the butcher shop of Conrad & DeJardine at Gervais, Ore.

Frank Hartman has disposed of his meat market at Roslyn, Wash., to the Carsten's Packing Company, and George Sides is now in charge.

F. T. Pihl has opened the Kittitas Meat Market at Ellensburg, Wash.

Geo. Siegel has sold out his interest in the Yakima Meat Company at North Yakima, Wash.; to the Frye-Bruhn Packing Company.

William Kienitz is soon to engage in the meat business at Libby, Mont.

Teater Bros., of Hyannis, have purchased the meat and grocery business of Desch & Co., at Alliance, Neb.

Jack Kirkbridge has sold out his meat and grocery business at Trenton, Neb., to C. L. Allen.

Tom Powell has taken possession of the butcher shop at Republican City, Neb., which he recently purchased from Geo. Sellers.

A. M. Cunningham, of Alexandria, S. D.,

has purchased the Fulton Market at Fulton, S. D.

C. W. Thornton has purchased the meat business of S. B. Miles at Falls City, Neb.

Andrew Lorenson has again become the proprietor of the City Meat Market at Cedar Bluffs, Neb.

Carson & Harper have sold out their meat business at Wolsey, S. D.

V. E. Swanson has purchased the butcher shop of T. J. Bodeaker at Wausa, Neb.

Charles Parker has engaged in the meat business at Reynolds, Neb.

Gott Seybold has closed out his meat market at Eustis, Neb.

Brown Bros., at Indianapolis, Ind., have incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, to handle meats.

Seiken & Piper have opened up a new butcher shop at Humboldt, Kas.

Fonder & Co. have sold out their meat and grocery business at Rockford, Wash., to Johnson & Jarrard.

Ross, Higgins & Co. have sustained a fire loss in their grocery and meat establishment at Astoria, Ore.

E. T. Reamer is building a butcher shop at Hawick, Minn.

The meat market of A. M. Brand at Oneida, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

Fire damaged the meat market of A. Bilisky at Dickson City, Pa.

SCHMIDT WAS THERE AS USUAL.

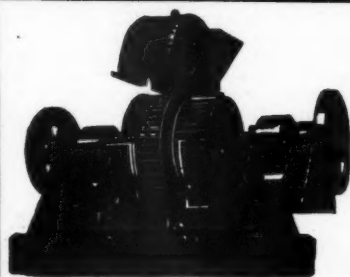
Butchers, like other business men, are always interested in something that will assist them to ease their burden. One of the speakers at the butchers' convention banquet at Chicago last week was Mr. Chas. G. Schmidt, president of the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, who had a market of his own before he started in the butcher supply business. Mr. Schmidt was very much pleased to meet so many of the leading butchers, as it gave him an excellent opportunity to impress them with the merits of the "Boss" machines and Beauty fixtures manufactured by his firm. Every one of the delegates was handed a handsome folder with illustrations of the plant of the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company and some of their leading "Boss" machines especially used by "boss" butchers, such as their motor-driven "Boss" meat cutters and "Boss" meat mixers.

Poet Schmidt's "Boss" boost for the convention was the following:

Friend butchers, dear,
Keep up good cheer
And don't feel sad
If trade is bad,
Machines called "Boss"
Keep you from loss.

BUTCHERS' CONVENTION ATTENDANCE.

In reporting the attendance at the recent convention of the United Master Butchers' Association at Chicago, The National Provisioner did not consider it necessary to explain the method of representation, which is by delegate, each accredited delegate being supposed to represent 100 members of the association. The total attendance at the convention, figured on that basis, would have been several thousand. The method of estimating attendance had no effect, however, on the work of the convention, which was successful in every respect.

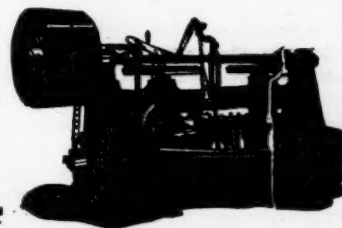


OUR MACHINERY is UP-TO-DATE, DURABLE— and Substantial in Construction

MANY years of practical experience have enabled us to find out the wants of the trade, and we are now prepared to offer the trade a complete line of machinery for the manufacture of Fertilizers. Complete plants a specialty

WE MAKE

DISINTEGRATORS, SCREENS, MIXERS,
ELEVATORS, DOUBLE MIXERS,
CRUSHING ROLLS, ROCK and BONE CRUSHERS, ROCK PULVERIZERS



STEDMAN FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS, Aurora, Ind.

Your Fire Insurance Is No Good

Unless fire or other misfortune occurs and then it is worth 100c. on the dollar IF it is properly written in Good Companies.

You cannot afford to trust the supervision of this IMPORTANT branch of your business to inexperienced hands. We make a specialty of Packing House Insurance and handle some of the largest accounts in the Country. We audit your Insurance accounts. We eliminate trouble BEFORE the fire occurs. We Guarantee lowest rates. We act as YOUR representative. We inspect your plant and prevent fires.

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Fire, Liability, Accident, Burglary, Automobile

NEW YORK :: BOSTON

New York Section

Jacob London, of the United Dressed Beef Company, has returned from a vacation spent in the Adirondacks.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 27, averaged 8.99 cents per pound.

Thos. Mahler is acting as manager of the Cudahy house at Fort Greene Market, Brooklyn, during the vacation of Manager Oliver Saunders.

President Edward Morris, of Morris & Company, was in New York this week to meet members of his family who returned on Tuesday from a summer abroad.

General Eastern Manager A. E. Glasgow, of the Indianapolis Abattoir Company, has returned from a brief vacation trip up the Hudson and through the Berkshires.

President Joseph Conron, of the Conron Bros. Company, is spending the summer at his famous country place in Connecticut, coming to the city for a day or two each week.

T. C. Sullivan, assistant to General Superintendent Edwards of Swift & Company's New York district, in charge of country houses, spent last week on a brief vacation trip to the West.

The manager of the new branch house of the Jacob Dold Packing Company at Williamsburg Market, Brooklyn, is Wm. H. Buckley, who used to be with the National Packing Company.

The sensation of the week in local meat circles was the kidnapping of Colonel Jim Weston by Joe Shannon of the new Shannon Bros. Company. The green flag will fly hereafter up on Westchester avenue in the Bronx.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against David B. Bartelstone, a dealer in live poultry at 340 Delancey street, New York, by Harry J. Richards of Baltimore for \$3,751. Preferential payment is alleged as an act of bankruptcy.

The local packing and wholesale trade is preparing to make up a big party to attend the packers' convention at Chicago in October. The "New York bunch" is proud of having the president of the association among its number, and intends to show what it thinks of Charles Rohe by a record-breaking attendance at the meeting at which he will preside.

The annual outing and games of the Butchers' District Council of New York City will be held at Donnelly's Grove, College Point, Long Island, on Labor Day. This council is composed of delegates from all the butchering trades in New York and vicinity. An

officer of the Brotherhood of Butcher Workmen, when asked why the butchers changed from parading to an outing on Labor Day said: "Labor Day can be best celebrated by workmen in spending that day out in the open air, feasting and in healthy recreation in the country, enjoying games among themselves." Which is an eminently sensible way to look at it.

SHANNONS OPEN A NEW HOUSE.

One of the finest and most up-to-date wholesale meat establishments in the country will be opened on Tuesday, Sept. 6, by the Shannon Bros. Company at 520-22 Westchester avenue, the Bronx. This company, recently incorporated, is formed by the sons of the late David Shannon, the veteran New York small stock slaughterer, who have been conducting the business in West 40th street for many years. The new company will conduct the big new house in the Bronx, as well as the branch in Gansevoort Market, while the small stock business in West 40th street will remain as heretofore in the name of the David Shannon Company.

The forming of the new company and the opening of the new house will cause somewhat of a stir in the trade, not only because of the prominence of the men in it, but also because of the personnel of the staff engaged. The president, treasurer and general manager of the Shannon Bros. Company is Joseph A. Shannon, one of the famous "New York bunch" of packers who are so prominent at all conventions of the American Meat Packers' Association. James A. Shannon is vice-president and David J. Shannon secretary of the company. Joseph A. Shannon will devote himself chiefly to the management of the new company and its two houses.

The company will handle city and Western beef, small stock, veal, lamb, provisions, poultry, game, eggs and butchers' specialties of all kinds, and will do a general commission business with packers and shippers throughout the country. In catering to the local trade it will be strongly equipped. At the head of its beef department will be James Weston, who this week resigned his position with the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, of which he was an organizer and director for several years. Colonel "Jim," known as one of the best livestock and dressed beef experts in the country, will have charge of the beef department. He will be assisted by Frank Cramer, who also leaves the New York Butchers' Company to go with the Shannons, and who is well known as a former treasurer of the United Master Butchers' Association.

The small stock department will be in charge of "Chappie" Evans, who leaves the Armour Packing Company to enter the new connection. The poultry and game department and the specialty department will be in charge of James Collins, for ten years with the Conron Bros. Company in the Bronx. The office manager will be Marcus McLaughlin. At the West 40th street plant of the David Shannon Company the activities heretofore assumed by Joseph A. Shannon will be taken up by Michael Mahoney, for many years

manager of the Armour small stock house at First avenue and 44th street, who has resigned that place to go with the Shannons.

At the opening on Tuesday the entire trade will be welcomed and a caterer will serve refreshments during the entire day. The new Bronx house is located in the big modern cold storage building of the Bronx Refrigerating Company, occupying two floors of that modern and splendidly-equipped structure. President Cumming and Architect Holden have done everything in their power to make the new Shannon establishment a model of its kind.

The beef and small stock boxes on the ground floor occupy a space 31 x 110 ft., and at the front and side there is a special box for the butchers' specialties which the concern will make a feature. This box is finished in white tile, with a plate glass front and a series of galvanized iron shelves for the display of the specialties, which will be kept in supply at all times, and will include lamb fries, calves' sweetbreads, calves' livers, scalded calves' heads and feet, fresh beef breads and tongues, calves' tongues, fresh and pickled lambs' tongues, honey-comb tripe, ox tails, fresh beef livers, scalded lambs' trotters, etc.

REFORMING WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The activity of Chief Driscoll of the New York City Bureau of Weights and Measures is indicated by his report for the three months ending June 30, just made public. In those three months he inspected 1,108 butchers, 1,820 grocers, 365 delicatessen stores, 108 butter stores, besides many others, totaling 6,275. He inspected 5,066 counter balance scales, 822 spring scales, 822 patent balances, 1,341 computing scales, 1,455 platform scales, and found violations among 101 butchers, 102 grocers, 22 delicatessen dealers, etc. He found incorrect 89 counter balance scales, 43 computing scales, 297 spring scales and 115 weights. He condemned and confiscated 3,906 instruments, of which 1,508 were arbitrary or false bottom measures, false scales and light weights.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the city of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Aug. 27, 1910, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 49,419 lbs.; Brooklyn, 9,490 lbs.; total, 58,909 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 49,297 lbs.; Brooklyn, 155 lbs.; total, 49,452 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 4,804 lbs.; Brooklyn, 330 lbs.; total, 5,134 lbs.

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

(R) means Renewal Mortgage.

Cemperino, Giovanni, 442 E. 13th; Jos. Levy & Co. \$95.
Kazeman, Nath., 633 E. 13th; Jos. Levy & Co. \$75.
Smolen, Rosie, & Harris Smolen, 915 St. John ave.; Jos. Levy & Co. \$265.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Carso, Antonio, 228 Chrystie; Salvatore Pasautino. \$150.
Deutsch, Sarah, 132 Ave. B.; Sarah Klein. \$250.
Mehalopoulos, Bill, 434 9th ave.; Peter Kalas. \$270.
Pineus, Hyman, 1340 Park ave.; Sam Gibelman. \$200.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Blamberg, Wilhelmina, 631 Marcy ave.; Albert Stern. \$300.
 Fleischer, Wm., 1392 East New York ave.; Jos. Rosenberg. \$40.
 Gutman, Max, 267 Atlantic ave.; Levy Bros. \$50.
 Holmes, Geo. C., 667 5th ave.; Van Iderstine Co. \$150.
 Kilcoyree, John J., & John Pfeufer, 398 Evergreen ave.; Jacob Schaefer. \$200.
 Russo, Tony, 360 Columbia; Van Iderstine Co. \$100.
 Rappolo, Marr, 196 Johnson ave.; Gust Selner. \$50.
 Rosemon, Chas., 307 S. 3d; Van Iderstine Co. \$140.
 Rawnitzky, Annie and Ida, 285-7 Powell; Sarah Rawnitzky. \$200.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Amba, John, 1463 Bedford ave.; Albert Gutcho. \$501.
 Schofer, Jacob, 398 Evergreen ave.; John J. Kilcoyree and ano. \$100.
 Unger, Samuel; Charles Weiner. \$100.
 Zagorni, Sam, 466 Marcy ave.; Lillie Zagoren. Nom.

GROCERS, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.**MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.**

Brodt, Fritz, Knickerbocker Hotel, 384-5 West; Thomas F. Farrell. (R) \$10,000.
 Brauer, B., 120 E. 4th; Frank Gens. \$60.
 Blumenau, Morris, 556 Hudson; Louis Zlotchey. \$150.
 Golodner, Israel, & Molly Geisten, 952 Columbus ave.; Henry F. Spreen. \$385.
 Gadarik, Paul, 117 Perry; Goldner Bros. \$115.
 Lerman, Jacob, & Joe Belfort, 283 E. Houston; Jos. Hochheisen. \$400.
 Marasco, Rocco M., 55 Spring; Pietro Alvino. \$1.
 Newfeld, David, 34 1st ave.; Jos. Fink. \$35.
 Polansky, Iziki, 148 Lenox ave.; Benj. Polansky. \$2,350.
 Silverman, Louis, & Isaac Storch, 191 1st ave.; Peter Giakoumos. \$2,210.
 Bassert, William, 432 Hudson; E. R. Biehler. \$100.
 Bain, Leon, 36 W. 117th; Peter Siegel, \$372.
 Branstatter, Herm., & Morris Maiblin; Jacob Halbren & Son. (R) \$130.
 Bieringer, Fred'k, 2266 3d ave.; Wm. Gress. (R) \$1,700.
 Calamas, Gus, 157 Columbus ave.; Sam'l Calamas. \$500.
 Dubsky, Ludwig, 78 2d ave.; Siegfried Siegel. \$550.
 Goldberg, Isaac, 20 W. 15th; Elias Krane. \$650.
 Halaburda, Thos., 392 Lenox ave.; Sabine Leers. \$525.
 Hall, William E., 129 Fulton; John Engle. \$2,000.
 Harsch, Jos., 941 1st ave.; Levin Bros. \$60.
 Novick, R., & A. Podistrovitz, 1-3 Market; Samuel Levin. \$55.
 Old Vienna Restaurant Co., 115 Lenox ave.; Morris H. & Louis H. Steinhart. \$1,200.

Schachter, Harry, & Sam Weisberg, 76 Ave. A; Sam'l Levin. \$200.
 Collins, Henry, 940 1st ave.; Levin Bros. \$10.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Auster, Nathan, 57 Columbia; A. Reiss. \$275.
 Braslowsky, Barnet, 169 Eldridge; Israel Feirtag. \$440.
 Hochheisen, Jos., 283 E. Houston; Jacob Lerman. \$1,000.
 Horshowsky, Fannie, 124 Suffolk; Jacob Schindel. \$380.
 Isler, Abr., Rockville Apts., n. e. cor. Audubon ave. and 177th; Jac Kittner. \$500.
 Kirschner, Baruch, 163 Orchard; Freide Frosch. \$125.
 Kerley, Francis D., 3147 B'way; Esther Sherman. \$1.
 Krasner, Simon, 308 Broome; Sarah Mitzman. \$470.
 Skolnick, May, 1292 Amsterdam ave.; Paul and Frieda Wield. \$1,200.
 Strauss, Jac. M., 92 William; Geo. Sugarman. \$300.
 Wield, Frieda and Paul, 1902 Amsterdam ave.; Peter Haussen. \$1.
 Zlotcher, Louis, 556 Hudson; Morris Blumenau. \$650.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Kojan, Chas. L., Thompson Walk, Coney Island; James T. Kent. \$1,500.
 Rawnitzky, Annie and Ida, 285-7 Powell; Sarah Rawnitzky. \$200.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Kantowitz, Isidor, 1743 Pitkin ave.; Benjamin Lippoff. \$700.
 Lippoff, Benjamin, 1743 Pitkin ave.; Simon Lippoff. \$50.
 Lauri, Massimino, 183 Withers; Bragio Lauri. \$300.
 Uhlmann, Caroline, Sheepshead Bay; Magno N. Hinrichsen. \$475.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1910.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing and delivering 138,872 No. 2 cans corn, and 39,624 No. 2 cans peas, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 19, 1910. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened Sept. 19, 1910," and addressed to Col. A. L. SMITH, A. C. G., U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOODSTUFFS, ETC., Office of Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, August 22, 1910. Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing commissary foodstuffs, etc., to the Panama Rail Road Company in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. P-304. Circulars and full in-

formation may be obtained at the following-named places, at which points bids will be received and opened in public on date and at time stated: The Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York; Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., National Realty Building, New Orleans, La.; Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., 165 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Cal., and Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., 11 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. Bids will be received at New York until 2:00 P. M.; at Chicago and New Orleans until 1:00 P. M.; and at San Francisco until 11:00 A. M., September 9, 1910. Wendell L. Simpson, Major, 19th Infantry, U. S. A., Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Rail Road Co., 24 State Street, New York.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS, DRIED FRUIT, ETC.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., August 12, 1910. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Proposal for oats, dried fruit," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.," will be received at the Indian Office, until 2 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, September 27, 1910, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with canned tomatoes, cornmeal, cracked wheat, dried fruit, feed, hominy, oats and rolled oats, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1911. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving the quantities wanted, form of proposal, and all necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; to the Indian warehouses at New York City, Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Omaha, Nebr., San Francisco, Cal., and to the several school superintendents. R. G. VAL-ENTINE, *Commissioner*.

ROBERT KIDERLEN

Genoa, Italy

Cable Address, KIDEROBE
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Commission Merchant and Agent

Imports tallows, greases, oils, soap fats, edible refined cotton oil, provisions, fat backs, refined lards. First class bank references.

Correspondence Solicited

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.

D. E. WASHINGTON, CHIEF ENGINEER
 WRIGHT BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mr. Packer:—

PLEASE DON'T FORGET that there is this GREAT DIFFERENCE between ourselves and the average Packing House Architect—After your House is finished and Machinery installed we are not ready to collect any few remaining dollars that may be due us, wish you God speed and leave it with you—but we are ready to put on our working clothes and go with you to the Lard Refinery and show you how to make a Lard, PURE, REFINED OR COMPOUND, THAT WILL BE STRICTLY HIGH GRADE. Same is true of ANY OTHER PRODUCT YOU MAY WANT INFORMATION ON. We will not only tell you how to do it properly—but will do it for you, let you watch us do it and instruct your men in the art.

Make our acquaintance, you'll be glad you did.

Yours truly,

D. E. WASHINGTON, Mgr.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	\$6.10@7.35
Poor to fair native steers	4.40@6.00
Oxen and stags	3.00@6.00
Bulls and dry cows	2.00@5.10
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5.85@7.30

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.	10.75@11.00
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.	9.50@10.50
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.	8.00@9.25
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	6.00@7.50
Live calves, skim milk, per 100 lbs.	5.00@6.00
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.	4.00@5.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, prime, per 100 lbs.	7.75@8.00
Live lambs, common to good	6.00@7.50
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.	4.15@5.25
Live sheep, prime, per 100 lbs.	4.25@4.75
Live sheep, common to good	3.00@4.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@ 9.80
Hogs, medium	9.90@10.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.	10.20@10.40
Pigs	@ 10.65
Rough	8.80@9.20

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	11 1/4@12
Choice native light	11@11 1/4
Common to fair native	10@11

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	@ 12 1/2
Choice native light	@ 12
Native, common to fair	@ 11 1/4
Choice Western, heavy	9 1/4@10 1/4
Choice Western, light	9@9 1/4
Common to fair Texas	8@9 1/4
Good to choice helpers	9 1/4@10
Common to fair helpers	8@9
Choice cows	@ 8
Common to fair cows	7@7 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stags	@ 7
Fleshy bologna bulls	6 1/4@7

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 15c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 13c. per lb.; No. 3 ribs, 12c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 17c. per lb.; No. 2 loins, 15c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 9c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 9c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 8c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 7c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 12c. per lb.; No. 2 rounds, 11c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 10c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.	@ 16 1/2
Veals, good to choice, per lb.	@ 15 1/2
Western calves, choice	@ 14 1/2
Western calves, fair to good	@ 13 1/2
Western calves, common	@ 11

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	12 1/4@13
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@ 13 1/4
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@ 13 1/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@ 13 1/4
Pigs	@ 14

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	@ 13 1/4
Spring lambs, good	11 1/2@12 1/4
Sheep, choice	@ 10
Sheep, medium to good	@ 9
Sheep, culls	6 1/2@8

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@ 17
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs.	@ 16 1/4
Smoked hams, heavy, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@ 16 1/4
Smoked picnic, light	11 1/2@12
Smoked picnic, heavy	@ 11 1/4
Smoked shoulders	13 1/4@14
Smoked bacon, boneless	@ 21
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@ 19

Dried beef sets	@ 17 1/4
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@ 17 1/4
Pickled bellies, heavy	@ 18 1/4

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	19@20
Fresh pork loins, Western	@ 17 1/2
Shoulders, city	13 1/2@14
Shoulders, Western	@ 13
Butts, regular	@ 14
Butts, boneless	@ 15
Fresh hams, city	@ 17
Fresh hams, Western	@ 16 1/4

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@65 lbs. cut	@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	@ 60.00
Horns, black, per ton	@ 20.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	@ 95.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton	@ 200.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	80@90c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues	50@60c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	30@40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	25@75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	18@25c. a pound
Calves' livers	25@50c. a piece
Beef kidneys	7@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	1 1/2@3c. a piece
Livers, beef	5@6c. a pound
Oxtails	6@7c. a piece
Hearts, beef	@ 15c. a piece
Rolls, beef	10@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	15@25c. a pound
Lamb's fries	6@10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@ 11 1/4c. a pound
Blade meat	@ 10 1/4c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 4
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 7
Shop bones, per cwt.	20@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	@ 90
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	@ 70
Sheep, imp., per bundle	@ 44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	@ 44
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle	@ 70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle	@ 50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle	@ 25
Hog, American, wide, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb. f. o. b. New York	@ 58
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@ 60
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbls., or tes.	@ 60
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@ 16 1/4
Export rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York	@ 22
Beef rounds, per lb.	@ 4 1/2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@ 14
Beef, bungs, per lb.	@ 12 1/2
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@ 65
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@ 63
Beef, middles, per lb.	@ 13
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.	@ 7 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.	@ 6

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	15 1/2	17 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black	9	11
Pepper, Penang, white	15	17
Pepper, red Zanzibar	15	18
Allspice	6	8 1/4
Coriander	4	7
Cloves	14	17
Mace	50	55
SALTPETRE.		
Crude	4 1/4@4 1/2	
Refined—Granulated	4 1/4@5	
Crystals	5 1/4@6 1/4	
Powdered	5 1/4@5 1/4	

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .20
No. 2 skins	@ .18
No. 3 or branded	@ .10
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .18
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .16
No. 1, 12 1/2-14	@ 2.20
No. 2, 12 1/2-14	@ 1.95
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14	@ 1.95

No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14	@ 1.70
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@ 2.40
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@ 2.15
No. 1 B. M. kips	@ 2.17
No. 2 B. M. kips	@ 1.90
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	@ 3.00
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	@ 2.75
Branded kips	@ 1.40
Branded skins	@ .13
Heavy branded kips	@ 1.75
Ticky skins	@ .13
Ticky kips	@ 1.40
Heavy ticky kips	@ 1.75
No. 3 skins	@ .10

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—	
Western Spring, avg., per lb.	.23 @ 25
Western Old, avg. best hens	.21 @ 22
Western Old, avg. best toms	.21 @ 22

FROZEN.

Young toms, No. 1	.26 @ 27
Young toms, No. 2	.18 @ 20
Young hens, No. 1	.24 @ 25
Young hens, No. 2	.18 @ 20
Old toms, No. 1	.24 @ 24

Broilers—	
Phila., fancy, 3 to 4 lbs. to pr. per lb.	.23 @ 24

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—	
Western, boxes, dry, 48 lbs. and over to doz.	16 1/2 @ 17
Western, bbls., iced, dry-pkd., small	.15 @ 15 1/4
Western, scalded, iced, fancy	.15 1/2 @ 16

Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.	@ 12 1/4
Spring Ducklings, L. I. and Eastern, per lb.	@ 19
Spring Ducklings, Penna., per lb.	18 1/2 @ 19
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@ 3.75
Squabs, dark, per doz.	1.50 @ 1.75

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens	16 1/2 @ 17
Fowls, per lb.	@ 17
Roosters, per lb., young and old	@ 12
Turkeys, prime, per lb.	@ 15
Ducks, per lb.	@ 14
Geese, per lb.	@ 12
Guinea Fowls, per pair	@ 60
Pigeons, per pair	@ 25

BUTTER.

Creamery, Specials	31 1/4 @ 32
Creamery, Extras	30 1/2 @ 31
Process, Specials	@ 27
Process, Extras	.26 @ 26 1/4

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, selected extras	.27 @ 28
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	.24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Fresh gathered, firsts	.22 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Fresh gathered, seconds	.21 @ 22
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, c'dld.	.18 @ 19
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 2	.16 @ 17
Dirties, poorer	.13 @ 15
Checks, current receipts as to quality	.12 @ 16 1/4
Refrigerator, special marks, fancy	.24 1/2 @ 25
Refrigerator, firsts	.23 @ 24

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	@ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	25.00 @ 25.50
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago	@ 2.85
Dried blood, West. high grade, fine, c. l. f. N. Y.	@ 3.20
Nitrate of soda—spot	2.12 1/2 @ 2.15
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	20.00 @ 25.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia	2.90 @ 2.95
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	2.75 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York	3.12 1/2 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory	2.35 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	@ 2.75
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot	@ 2.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs. f. o. b. Charleston	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried	3.75 @ 4.00

